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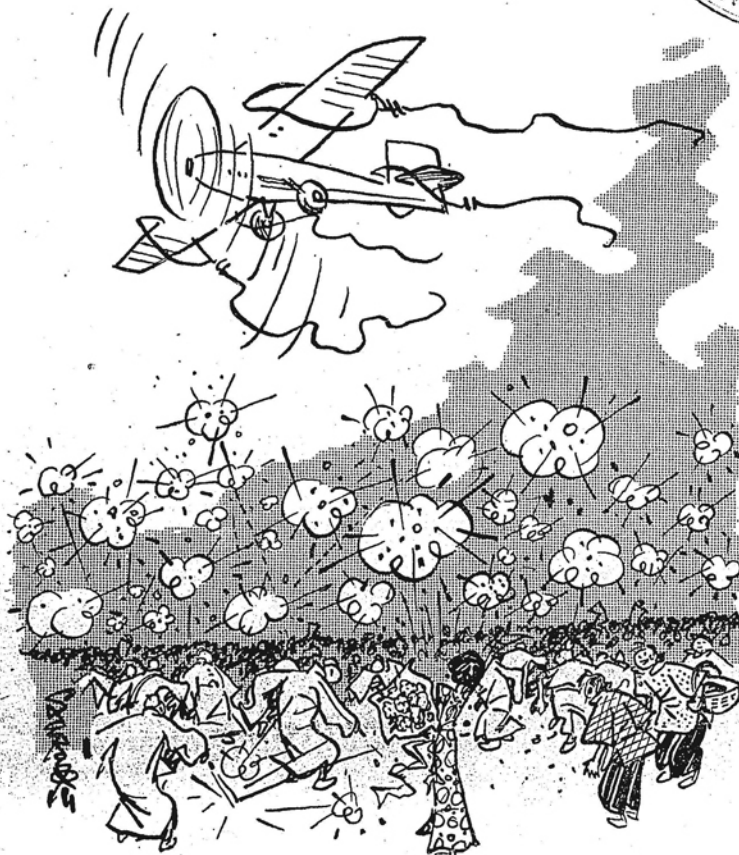
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CONTENTS

Picture Pages	523-4	527-8
News from the Daily News Ads.	527	
EDITORIAL NOTES		
Sir John Brennan	521	
Bible Society Post	521	
Hospital's Loss	521	
Happy Ending	521	
Up to Moscow	521	
Meiji Undeclared	521	
Naval Drama	521	
QUESTIONS		
Gen. Chiang Released	522	
Generalissimo's Statement	522	
Gen. Chang Admits Crime	522	
Mme Chiang Praised	522	
Sir Soong for Executive Yuan?	522	
Mr. Wang Ching-wei Returning	522	
Count Ciano Cables Chang	522	
Circular to the Nation	522	
LEADING ARTICLES		
Siam's Solution	525	
Shensi Communism	525	
"For Unto Us"	525	
Prolonged Danger	525	
A Step Forward	526	
Way or no Way	526	
Timely Instruction	526	
Madrid's Christmas	526	
Halcyon Powell	526	
Spirit of Christmas	526	
Breathless Munificence	526	
Good Work	527	
Pope's Health	527	
A Second Victory	527	
Test Match Postscript	527	
Pope's Ordeal	527	
Gloomy Outlook	527	
Greater Danger	527	
Old Times	527	
SHANGHAI NOTES		
New Life Movement	527	
The Last Week	527	
OTHER NEWS		
Inside Story of Siam Coup	528	
Wild Rejoicing at Release	528	
Wild Account of Mutiny	528	
Nanking Suspends Hostilities	528	
Japanese Opinion on Release	528	
Death of German in Siam	528	
Mongol Prince's "Armistice"	528	
Daring Goalkick in Peking	528	
One Air Line by Peking	528	
Fire at Hangchow Hospital	528	
Aeroplane Burned at Changhai	528	
Good Work in Kiangsu	528	
Earthquake Shakes Japan	528	
Japan's Defence Costs	528	
Shaw Gaimusho China Bureau	528	
Rumour Denied in Amoy	528	
News and Notes from Yunnan	528	
Shanghai Letter	528	
Holidays in Manchoukuo	528	
Hangchow Missionary Ass'n	528	
Dairren Schools	528	
Land Tax Law Difficulties	528	
Mr. B. D. G. Barlow Killed	528	
SHANGHAI NEWS		
Shanghai Jubilant Over Release	528	
Generalissimo's Thanks	528	
Press Comment on Situation	528	
Council Chairman's Expression	528	
Petitions to Heaven	528	
Excitement in Poultry Store	528	
Shanghai X-mas Celebrations	528	
X-mas Music at Cathedral	528	
Fire Officer's Party Fire	528	
Land Bank Robbed	528	
Municipal Orchestra	528	
An Arrival from Barcelona	528	
Sir John Brennan Promoted	528	
Diet and Workers' Health	528	
S.M.C. Protest Over Assault	528	
Happy Children at Hanging	528	
Pushkin Centenary	528	
Kaochoo Embarkment	528	
Death Sentence Confirmed	528	
Vessel Stranded in Fog	528	
Practice of Head Hunting	528	
Goisha Win Battle	528	
Journalists Entertained	528	
Free Bus Rides in Chapel	528	
Tram Passenger Loses \$500	528	
Servant Seizes \$100	528	
Tram Residents' Assn.	528	
S.F. X. Prize-Giving	528	
Buildings	528	
Obituary	528	
Personal Notes	528	
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR		
Parcel Post	528	
Comical Economy	528	
Cathedral Finances	528	
Miscellaneous	528	
Shanghai Drugs	528	
"For Unto Us"	528	
Christmas Concert	528	
Spain's Crisis	528	
Hangchow Fire	528	
Release of Gen. Chiang (Poetry)	528	
COMMERCE AND FINANCE		
Money and Finance	529	
Foreign Banks Give Support	529	
China's November Foreign Trade	529	
Railway Loans Appraised	529	
German-Japan Trade	529	
SPORTS AND PASTIMES		
Meiji Wins Three Games	543	
Christmas Sports	543	
Australians Lose Again	543	
China to Foster Her Athletics	544	
Rugby on a Chinese Field	544	
BRITISH LAW COURTS		
H.M. Supreme Court—		
Woo Veng-ping v. J. B. Davis	545	
(Servant Sues Employer)		
H.M. Police Court—		
S.M.P. v. Jarnall Singh and	545	
Harnam Singh (Assault on		
Ward)		
Request on Petate H. N. Lam,	545	
(Soleid Verdict)		
OTHER COURTS		
U.S. Court for China—		
M. L. Gutmann v. Asia Life	545	
Insurance Co. (Disability		
Claim)		
First Special District Court—		
Russian Steals Car	545	
Namito District Court—		
Koyai Murderer Sentenced	545	
S.M.C. GAZETTE		
FOURTEEN TILDEKINGS		
London Holiday Exodus	546	
Pope Delivers X-mas Message	546	
Robert Cannon Drown X-mas Bells	547	
Komomo! Admirer's Soviet	547	
German Man Power	547	
Mediterranean Parleys	547	
Pan-American Congress Projects	547	
Indian National Congress Opens	547	
Better U.S. Labour Struggles	547	
FROM THE FOUR WINDS		
China Association Dinner	551	
British Aviation	551	
Improving India's Medicines	552	
SPECIAL ARTICLES		
1937 Prediction	553	
East Glories of Foochow	553	
Background to Spain's Civil War	554	
Sixty Years Ago	554	
London Cross-Word Puzzle	555	
IN PARENTHESIS		
A COUNTRY DIARY	556	
BOY PAGE	556	
WOMAN'S PAGE	556	
SHIPPING NEWS	556	
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS	556	



RELEASED CAPTIVE

By SAPAJOU

SIR JOHN BRENNAN

Regret at the severance of his direct relations with China, after a distinguished career of much public service, will temper the congratulations offered to Sir John Brennan on his promotion to an important appointment at the Foreign Office. Sir John will not be leaving until March so this is not the occasion for review of his twenty-one years' sojourn in China or for full appreciation of his labours here. Sir John originally was appointed to Siam after passing into the service in 1903 and he was transferred to China in October 1905. Peking, Tientsin, Foochow, Nanking, Shanghai and Canton, with a break of a year for active service in France, provided the milestones for his career until he came here as Consul-General nearly seven years ago. He came from Canton with a reputation which has been enhanced in the important post of His Majesty's representative in the leading port in China. Shanghai will be particularly gratified by the announcement that he will, in due course, take up at the Foreign Office the appointment which Sir John Pratt is about to vacate on retirement. With Sir Alexander Cadogan as Deputy Secretary of State and Sir John Brennan in the post for which he has been selected, a really up-to-date first-hand knowledge of conditions in China will be available at Whitehall and British policy in China should benefit richly thereby. Looking at the matter entirely from the point of Shanghai, it will be recognized that Sir John Brennan has a most intimate acquaintance with the problems lately developing here and it will be comforting to know that that experience can be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State, in the eventualities of the future. The successor to Sir John in Shanghai will be the senior Consul-General on the active list, Mr. Herbert Phillips who is no stranger for he was Consul here from 1913 to 1919 and Registrar of the Supreme Court in 1905. Since 1930, Mr. Phillips has been Consul-General at Canton where he has distinguished himself by his sympathetic handling of Sino-British relationships in that difficult charge. He has an extensive knowledge of China and it will be recalled that he was the first and only incumbent of that short-lived appointment of Inspector-General of Consular Establishments in

the Far East. Mr. Phillips entered the service in 1898 and received the China Medal in 1909 as a Student Interpreter at the Legation during the Boxer Rebellion.

BIBLE SOCIETY POST

The Rev. W. H. Hudspeth who is taking over the General Secretaryship of the British and Foreign Bible Society from the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, is no stranger to China, for he has spent 25 years in Yunnan and is regarded as an authority on the intricate tribal customs of that province. Educated at Cambridge where he took first class honours in Oriental Languages, Mr. Hudspeth is eminently fitted for the important post which calls him to Shanghai. His long service in China has been broken only by the period of his engagement in the Great War in which he served as a Staff Captain in France and elsewhere. Mr. Sheppard is not leaving Shanghai until Jan. 10 when he proceeds to Australia where, owing to the illness of the Secretary of the Society in the Commonwealth, he has been prevailed upon to continue his foreign service by acting as Secretary there for a year.

A HOSPITAL'S LOSS

It is a sad Christmas for some Chinese nurses of the largest hospital in China—that at Hangchow which has been the victim of a disastrous fire. As will be seen from the letter published to-day these nurses had no time to remove their possessions and they have lost everything in the fire which has also done great damage to the work of a most valuable institution. Generosity is the mark of this day's sentiment; it cannot be better exercised than in coming to the aid of the victims of unmerited misfortune. Perhaps therefore Dr. Maxwell, Dr. Gordon Thompson and Mr. R. Calder-Marshall have rightly sensed the fitness of the appeal which they make for donations to the Hospital's relief fund, as indicated in their letter. Seldom is the trite tag: *bi dat quo cito dat* so apt in its application to this appeal. Quick response may enable the hospital authorities doubly to relieve their own anxieties and to reassure devoted nurses thus exposed to serious loss.

HAPPY ENDING

It is a good thing that the trade war between Australia and Japan has been brought to an end, for the situation since last May has been far from happy. The trouble commenced when Australia introduced higher tariffs and a licence system to control the import of such commodities as cotton, rayon, etc., with the avowed aim of increasing British preferences, aiding domestic manufacturers and diverting trade to "good customers." Japan was severely hit by the change and commenced immediately to retaliate, controlling the importation of wheat, wool and flour from Australia and subjecting certain other Australian products to an additional duty of 50 per cent. There was also a threat to cut their Australian wool import by two thirds and to make up the difference by buying elsewhere or substituting artificial fibre, while at one time during the discussions Japan threatened to enter the wool producing business by raising sheep in Manchoukuo, a threat which upon investigation did not alarm Australia so much as its makers apparently anticipated it would. While Australia still appears to have secured some benefit in the shape of enhanced preference for British goods, the figures concerning the importations of Japanese cotton goods indicate that a very fair spirit of compromise influenced the conduct of the negotiations. No one has obtained all that they expected to secure, but at any rate for the next eighteen months a very worrying dispute has been set aside, affording ample time to prepare against the expiry of this new agreement.

UP TO MOSCOW

The decision of the Japanese Privy Council approving the extension of the existing Soviet-Japanese Fishing Convention until December 31, 1937, puts the issue, caused by the refusal of Moscow to approve the new Convention as a result of the agreement between Germany and Japan on the subject of communism, fairly and squarely up to the Soviet government. Should it agree it reduces, at least for one year, the effectiveness of its previous action to a mere nullity. Should it refuse it is not clear that Japan would suffer any particular damage, for it is understood that it would

undertake the protection of its fishing fleets operating in the waters covered by the agreement. There would, of course, be considerable danger of war following upon incidents which would be bound to arise, should the Soviet endeavour to enforce its rights. That being the case it could precipitate hostilities at any time it wanted, but as that is also the case at the present moment it does not appear that there is any particular change in the situation more dangerous than the conditions which have already existed. It is not the policy of governments to take action which in the ultimate event may be meaningless, and from that point of view Russia having already intimated her disapproval of the German-Japanese anti-communist pact, may very well be content to consent to the extension of the expiring agreement for a year, during which time an improvement might conceivably occur in the relations between the two countries.

MEIJI UNDEFEATED

Congratulations go to the Meiji rugby side on completing their Christmas engagements in Shanghai without losing any game. Their three-quarter work was exceptionally good and the general spirit of their play fully maintained the high standards previously shown by Japanese visitors here. In a sense the U.S. Marines deserve special approval for making such a good effort against the all-conquering Japanese, for the American side was admittedly composed of men comparatively new to rugby. That is one of the handicaps always affecting a service team and, in the light of the very fine performances of Marine fifteens in the past, the newcomers have every reason to be encouraged. Shanghai's luck was not too good. A.D. Tarr, of whom great things were expected, could not play owing to influenza. A team which loses one of its "stars" on the eve of an important fixture has reason to complain of fortune. Both matches on Christmas Day and Sunday were closely contested, the Japanese winning in each almost on the sound of the "no side" whistle. Shanghai were far from being disgraced. If distinctions have to be drawn, the Japanese won on their merits as the better side, chiefly owing to their superior combination and, perhaps, greater fitness. Not that Shanghai—one of the youngest sides ever placed in the field here—were out of training; on the contrary the Club has been fortunate in securing loyal observance of the requisite rules for preserving wind and pace, but the opportunities for keeping keyed up to top form are far more accessible to university students than to young men engaged in the prosaic occupation of earning their living.

NAVAL DRAMAQUATICS

The Royal Navy is always resourceful. H.M.S. Adventure lives up to that epithet as those who have seen her ship's company on the rugby field will agree. On Wednesday evening the officers surpassed themselves in appropriately attempting to interpret Noel Coward's playlet "Hans Across the Sea" to an audience in which they hospitably included enthusiastic friends from ashore. The occasion was remarkable for it is not often that the stage carries at the same time the Captain's wife and daughter, the former making her theatrical debut. The rest of the cast came from the wardrobe and gunroom, reinforced by the introduction of an amateur actress from Shanghai's rich store, albeit it is understood her talent had not until then been disclosed to a local audience. They all did well and, in fact, succeeded in getting the play well across the footlights in circumstances which did them no exceptional credit. The arrangements for the comfort of the audience had unselfishly withheld from the players protection against an unfriendly weather. However reasonable that snowfall may have been at the time it exposed the cast to embarrassment which might well have given a Hollywood "star" occasion for blasphemy if not complete refusal to take the stage. The naval spirit somehow infused itself into the players who gallantly ignored the intrusion of sleet and rain. Beautiful frocks were ruined but that did not make a single actress falter in her lines or spare even one of the smiles enjoined on her by the script. The result was that the dramaquatics achieved a notable success and H. M. S. Adventure scored another Christmas triumph, amid general congratulations.

CHINESE POLITICS

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK RELEASED AND BACK IN NANKING

Prisoner of Sianfu Returns to Capital with Former Captor: "A Misunderstanding": Nation Jubilant

Nanking, Dec. 26. General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, fresh from his ordeal in Sianfu, the Shensi capital, where he was held captive for two weeks by General Chang Hsueh-liang, arrived in Nanking by air to-day.

Two hours later Chang Hsueh-liang himself also reached the capital, and it is stated, is remaining here for the present, as the "misunderstandings which led to his recent actions in Sianfu have been removed."

General Chiang Kai-shek was accompanied by his wife, who, oblivious of personal danger, had gone to Sianfu while negotiations for a settlement of the crisis were still in progress. His Australian adviser, Mr. W. H. Donald, who made two journeys to the Shensi capital during the Generalissimo's captivity, and Colonel J. L. Huang, of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association, were also with him. Col. Huang accompanied Mr. Donald on his second trip to Sianfu to keep the Generalissimo company.

MME. CHIANG HIGHLY PRAISED

Credit for Release Largely Due to Her

High praise for Madame Chiang Kai-shek for the part she played in securing her husband's release was given by Mr. W. H. Donald, adviser to the Generalissimo, in a telephone message to Reuters from Nanking on December 26.

Credit for the liberation of General Chiang, he said, should go largely to Madame Chiang, whose visit to Sianfu was undertaken with fine disregard of personal danger. Where others may have failed, Madame Chiang succeeded, her personality winning through every difficulty.

Her efforts, Mr. Donald continued, had helped to solve one of the most serious crises confronting the country for many years, and although her role was that of a wife seeking the safety of her husband, she had rendered the State a signal service.—Reuters.

DIPLOMATS OFFER THEIR CONGRATULATIONS

Nanking, Dec. 26.

Many congratulatory messages were received to-day by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in China following the return in Nanking of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Y. Suma, Japanese Consul-General in Nanking, called at the Wai-chiao-pu at 3 o'clock this afternoon to convey a congratulatory message from Mr. Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister. Mr. Bos, secretary of the Netherlands Legation, also called at the Foreign Office to extend congratulations on behalf of his Government.

The American, British, German and Japanese Embassies have all communicated with the Wai-chiao-pu to arrange for appointments for interviews with Gen. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister, in order that the Ambassadors may convey their congratulations in person.

Among those who sent messages of congratulations to-day were M. Etienne Lardy, Charge d'Affaires of the Swiss Legation, Mr. Yoshioka, secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai, and the Shanghai Bureau of the Japanese Domei News Agency.—Central News.

GEN. FENG ABANDONS DRY PRINCIPLES

Nanking, Dec. 26.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission and better known as the "Christian General," last night broke one of his long-standing rules of not taking wine or alcoholic beverages when he received the news of the release of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, according to a report circulated here this morning.

Gen. Feng was having dinner at his private residence with Gen. Li Lieh-chun, Gen. Ku Cheng-lun and other friends, celebrating the anniversary of the Yunnan uprising, when the good news reached his home. Forgetting his "dry principles," he poured his glass full of wine and asked his guests to drink a toast to the safe return of the Generalissimo.—Central News.

The party arrived at 12.15 this afternoon while the whole country was still celebrating the Generalissimo's release, news of which caused national rejoicing when it became known last night.

Chang Hsueh-liang was accompanied by General Chiang Kai-shek's brother-in-law, Mr. T. V. Soong, head of the National Economic Council and chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, who went to Sianfu with Madame Chiang.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his party arrived in a giant monoplane at the military aerodrome outside the city.



General Chiang Kai-shek

Gen. Chiang walked side by side with Madame Chiang towards the group of waiting officials and shook hands with Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, and other prominent leaders who had assembled at the aerodrome to meet him. The Generalissimo, who wore civilian Chinese clothes, looked well and cheerful.

200,000 People Await Arrival

Accompanied by Madam Chiang and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, who acted as President of the Executive Yuan during his absence, the Generalissimo motored to the Ming Palace aerodrome inside the city, where 200,000 people were waiting to welcome him. Later he proceeded to Dr. Kung's residence.

Gen. Chiang and his party left Loyang at 9.50 this morning, and when the aeroplane was nearing Nanking, a wireless message was sent to the National Aviation Commission announcing that it was landing at the military aerodrome. General Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, who has been acting as head of that body during the Generalissimo's absence, Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, and many other officials rushed to the aerodrome to meet him.

Offensive Cancelled

According to well-informed quarters, it was Madame Chiang Kai-shek's courage, tact and personality which finally brought the negotiations to a successful conclusion when the other delegates were baffled.

General Chiang Kai-shek was released by Chang a few hours before the expiration of the three-day truce arranged while negotiations for the Generalissimo's release and the transfer of Chang Hsueh-liang command were in progress.

The Central Government troops were already preparing for a resumption of the offensive when the negotiations were consummated.

(Continued on page 529.)

GENERALISSIMO GIVES STATEMENT

Holds Himself Partly to Blame for Trouble

Nanking, Dec. 26. A statement recording an address delivered by General Chiang Kai-shek to Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng, the principal figures behind his detention at Sianfu, was issued by the Generalissimo this evening.

The statement reveals that after his captors had agreed to release him the Generalissimo held himself partly responsible for the trouble because, he said, he was their commander.

He asked them both to submit to the Central Government on the ground that they had evidently realized that they had been misled by radical propaganda against himself, and were voluntarily and unconditionally releasing him.

The Generalissimo then informed Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng that he would continue his policy of peace and unification and devote the resources of the nation to resist external aggression.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who was present at the meeting, which took place in Sianfu before her husband's departure, made a record of the address, which was a long one.—Reuters.

Decision Before Government

Nanking, Dec. 26.

In response to requests for interviews by newspaper representatives, the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, authorized the following statement:

"As I am feeling quite tired after the long air trip, I am not ready to grant any personal interview to newspaper correspondents. However, my remarks to Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng immediately before I departed from Sianfu, express all that I have to say about the Sianfu episode. Now all questions must be settled by the Central Government."

"Being in supreme command of the army, I am responsible for the coup, because I have failed to maintain adequate discipline in the army, which I deeply regret. Fortunately, the Central Government asserted its authority and the civil and military officers all over the country did their best to maintain peace and order, which is a matter for gratification. Also I appreciate gratefully the deep concern of our people at home and abroad as well as that of the governments, people, and newspapers of the friendly nations."—Central News.

"I AWAIT YOUR PUNISHMENT"

Chang Hsueh-liang Admits He Committed Great Crime

Nanking, Dec. 26.

As a sincere expression of regret for his Sianfu "folly," Chang Hsueh-liang, arrived in Nanking this afternoon from Loyang by plane for the one purpose of "taking punishment at the hands of the Central Government, however severe."

Shortly after his arrival, Chang sent a letter to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan and chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, in which he said:

"I am by nature rustic, surly and unpolished, due to which I have created an incident which is at once impudent and law-breaking. I have committed a great crime."

"I have shamefully followed you to Nanking in order sincerely to await my punishment by you, punishment befitting in severity the degree of my crime, so that it may not only uphold law and discipline but also serve as a warning to others in future against repetitions of such crime."

"Whatever is beneficial to our country, I shall never decline even if it means death. I beg you to leave aside sentiments in personal friendship, and wish nothing to hold you back from giving me the kind of punishment I deserve."

Chang Hsueh-liang is now staying in the local residence of Mr. T. V. Soong.

When interviewed after his arrival, Chang was not in good shape, apparently having been badly shaken by the strain during the past two weeks. Clad in a Chinese cotton-lined long gown, he stood erect but his eyes showed lack of sleep. He told reporters that he had nothing to say and that he had no plans of his own. He was non-committal when questioned as to how long he was going to stay in Nanking, or when he would return to Sianfu.

His most emphatic answer throughout the brief interview was: "I have to ask the Generalissimo for instructions."—Central News.

MR. T. V. SOONG FOR EXECUTIVE YUAN?

Rumours of Change Persist in Nanking

Nanking, Dec. 27.

It was persistently rumoured here to-day that Mr. T. V. Soong, head of the National Economic Council, Governor of the Bank of China, and former Minister of Finance would be appointed to succeed General Chiang Kai-shek as President of the Executive Yuan.

In this event General Chiang Kai-shek, who assumed this post on the resignation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei after the attempt on his life in November last year, would retain his post as Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission.

General Chen Chen, Administrative Vice-Minister of War, General Chien Ta-chun, Chief Aide-de-Camp to

Generalissimo to Submit His Resignation

It is believed in Nanking that General Chiang Kai-shek will submit his resignation as President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, but that this will be purely a matter of form and that it is most unlikely the resignation will be accepted.

General Chiang Kai-shek, and seven other officials seized in Sianfu on December 12, at the same time as the Generalissimo, arrived here this afternoon by air from Sianfu. Some of them, suffering from the effects of their ordeal, entered the Central Hospital for treatment and rest.

Informal discussions proceeded to-day between General Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of the Government for a final settlement of the Sianfu trouble and the punishment of General Chang Hsueh-liang and General Yang Hu-cheng, the principal figures behind the recent events there.

According to a report as yet unconfirmed, an emergency meeting of the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee has been convened for to-morrow morning to adopt formal measures on the subject.

Leniency Likely

The opinion is generally held that the Government will abide by the recommendations of General Chiang Kai-shek, who, while indicating a firm intention to uphold the sanctity of law and discipline, is expected to advocate leniency. Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng may, it is stated, be given "a further opportunity to prove their loyalty and sincerity."

Immediately the affair has been settled, General Chiang Kai-shek is expected to take a short rest.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, who served as Acting President of the Executive Yuan during General Chiang Kai-shek's detention in Sianfu, called this morning on General Chang Hsueh-liang and Mr. T. V. Soong, with whom the "Young Marshal" is staying.

A huge mass meeting to celebrate General Chiang Kai-shek's safe return was held here to-day under the chairmanship of General Ma Chao-chun, Mayor of Nanking, General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, addressed the multitude on behalf of General Chiang Kai-shek.—Reuters.

Mr. T. V. Soong Denies Rumour

Shanghai, Dec. 28.

It is authoritatively learned from Mr. T. V. Soong's local office that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumour in circulation to the effect that Mr. Soong may succeed General Chiang Kai-shek as President of the Executive Yuan.—Reuters.

COUNT CIANO CABLES TO CHANG

"China Cannot Exist Without Gen. Chiang Kai-shek"

Rome, Dec. 21.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, to-day sent the following telegram to Chang Hsueh-liang:

"You are my friend. If you join the Communists you will be my enemy. China cannot exist without Gen. Chiang Kai-shek."

Count Ciano became well acquainted with Chang while he was Italian Consul-General in Shanghai. During his European tour in 1933 Chang Hsueh-liang spent considerable time in Rome where he was received by Signor Mussolini and also renewed his acquaintance with Count Ciano.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

The Ministry of Finance has replied to the merchants in Swatow, rejecting their petition to levy a special tax on imported rice.

MR. WANG CHING-WEI RETURNING

Former Nanking Official Due Here on January 14

Genoa, Dec. 22.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, former President of the Executive Yuan, who has been recuperating in Europe from the effects of wounds received during the attempt on his life in Nanking last year, left Genoa for Shanghai to-day in the German liner Potsdam, which is due to arrive there on January 14.

In a statement made before his departure Mr. Wang said that during the past few years China had been struggling in the face of internal difficulties and external aggression, to put her house in order and effect unity of purpose in order to prepare for the ultimate sacrifice in defence of national independence.

The success which had been achieved in defending Suiyuan against invasion from without was a sign of the progress which had been made towards this end.

The present moment was one when the people of China should firmly unite in an effort to attain the common purpose, but the sudden outbreak of rebellion at Sianfu was subversive of law and order and destructive of the discipline of the army. It was a threat to the progress which had been gradually attained after so much effort and threw the nation more deeply into the maelstrom of internal trouble and external menace.

"To advocate resistance to aggression from without by such methods is like heading one's cart north when one wishes to go south," Mr. Wang declared.—Reuters.

A CIRCULAR TO THE NATION

Dr. H. H. Kung on Measures to be Observed

Nanking, Dec. 23.

In a circular telegram issued to the nation to-day, Dr. H. H. Kung, instructed the Central and local authorities to observe the following stringent measures during the present national crisis, and the New Year's season:

1.—In maintaining peace and order throughout the land, the authorities should pay special attention to the publication of correct information and the suppression of rumours; while news will be circulated, the authorities should guide and enlighten the editorial policy of the newspapers in their districts.

2.—Inasmuch as their patriotic feelings are genuine, the students should nevertheless be reminded that their duty is to pursue knowledge; agitations in any form will be a waste of their valuable time.

3.—Factories and public utilities should be kept free from interference of radical elements.

4.—Commodity prices should be regulated to prevent speculation by unscrupulous elements.

5.—Rural conditions should not be neglected so that there will be no shortage of food supplies in the winter and that the farmers be well prepared for their new crops next spring; although bounteous crops have been reported in the south-eastern provinces, not a few areas in the north are facing the threat of famine, and therefore, the authorities should seek relief measures to meet such need.—Central News.

REWARDS FOR HELPERS

Chekiang Plans to Raise Large Sum of Money

Hangchow, Dec. 21.

Civic organizations in Chekiang have decided to raise \$500,000, part of which will be given to those responsible for rescuing General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, and a part to the families of General Chiang's bodyguards who were killed while defending General Chiang from the rebels at Sianfu.

A number of boy scouts at the capital have petitioned the Board of Directors of the National Boy Scouts Association for permission to organize a special corps, the members of which will risk their life to secure the release of General Chiang.—Kuo Min.

NEW ITALIAN FINANCIAL ADVISER FOR CHINA

London, Dec. 22.

The Milan correspondent of the "Financial Times" says that it is understood that the Chinese Government has appointed Signor Alberto de Stefani, former Minister of Finance in the Italian Government, as financial adviser. Signor de Stefani, he adds, will sail for China shortly.—Reuters.

Italian Commercial Counsellor's Offices: Weddings

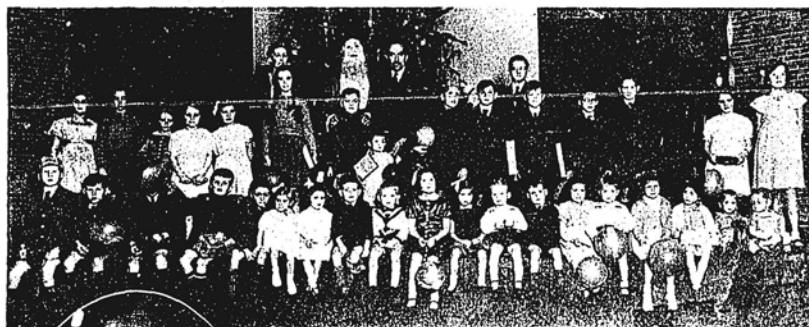
N.-C. D. N. Photographs.



The offices which are to accommodate the first Commercial Counsellor to the Italian Embassy in China, situated in the Yangtze Insurance Building, 26 The Bund, were opened in the presence of a distinguished gathering last Tuesday morning by the Italian Ambassador. (Above, left to right) Mr. David Fraser, Mr. V. G. Bowden (Australian Trade Commissioner), Mr. H. E. Arnhold. (Upper right) Mr. Julen Arnold and Mr. P. W. Kuo; Mr. H. E. Arnhold welcomed by Signor F. Putaturo (Secretary to Commercial Counsellor) on his arrival. (Below, left to right) Commander L. O. Neyrone (Italian Consul General), H.E. Vincenzo Loiacono (Italian Ambassador), Count Bonarelli di Castelbomplano (Counsellor to the Embassy). (Circle) Dr. D. Tirinnanzi translates the Ambassador's speech into English.



The wedding of Mr. J. A. Hugh Plummer, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plummer, of Hongkong, and Miss Sylvia Beskin took place on December 23.



Another party at which Father Christmas looked in and was a very welcome guest was that given by the British Forces at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Great Western Road, on December 17.—Joseph.

The marriage of Mr. J. C. Wells-Henderson and Miss Margaret Shelton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shelton, of Shanghai, took place on December 18.—Skeirsky.



(Right below) The engagement has been announced of Mr. A. M. Le Palud, of the "Journal de Shanghai," and Miss Larry Gorenko. The wedding will take place in January.



Mr. Leighton Shields, U.S. District Attorney, has arrived to take up his duties.—G. Belkin.



Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Kawai. Mr. Kawai is the new Japanese Consul General in Shanghai and he arrived last Sunday. Until his appointment to Shanghai he was Consul General in Canton.—Bann.



The marriage of Captain Henry Quinlan and Miss Nancy Brooke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wynyard Brooke, of Shanghai, took place in London, at the church of Corpus Christi in Maiden Lane, on November 18.



Mr. J. R. St. C. Ford, son of Major and Mrs. J. T. Ford, has returned to Shanghai with his parents.—G. Belkin.



Mr. W. L. Painter, of Messrs. Graham & Painter, Ltd., is among those who have returned from leave.—G. Belkin.

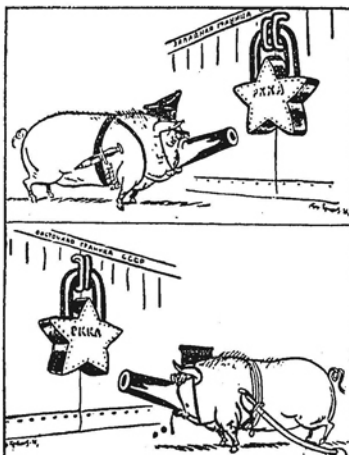


Miss A. Viola Smith, American Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, is now back again from her holiday in the U.S.

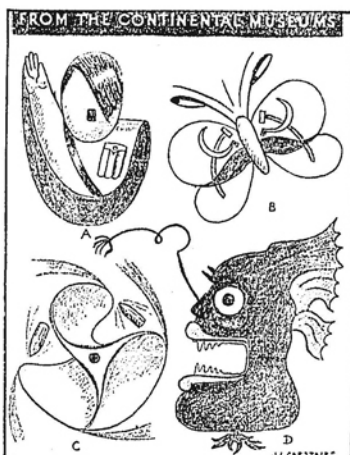


Mr. W. H. Plant is agent for the Isthmian Steamship Co. He has just returned from the United States.—G. Belkin.

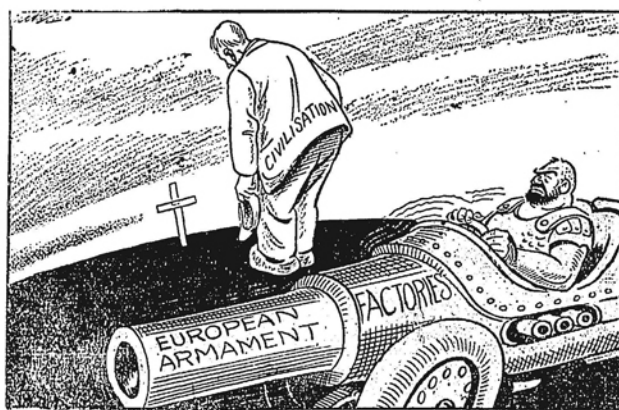
The World's Wit and Humour



"Sofoto"
U.S.S.R.
As Russia sees her eastern and western borders
The padlocks are the "Red Army"



"Time and Tide"
London
A. Berlin. Model of a Nordic Surface.
B. Moscow. Red Rover Butterfly.
C. Madrid. Museum Closed until Conclusion of
Propeller Tests.
D. Rome. Mediterranean Angler Fish.



"Daily Express"
ON A ROAD THAT PASSES A GRAVEYARD
London



"London Opinion"
MASTER CROOK: "Here are the pearls. Slip 'em down your back!"



"Evening Standard"
London
"Cowards! Why don't you come under the bed and discuss it like men!"



"New Yorker"
"His system has only one flaw — it doesn't give him time to place a bet."



"Judge"
New York
"This is your last chance, Jenkins — if this guy dies you flunk surgery!"



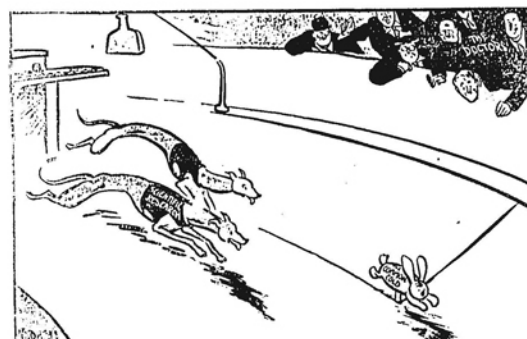
"The Humorist"
London
"Yes, very nicely cut breeches. Pull him out and ask him who his tailor is, Baskins."



"Sunday Oregonian"
LIKE THE CAPTIVE FLEET OF GULLIVER'S TALE



"Morning Post"
AND NEXT TIME YOU'LL BE EXPELLED
London



"Morning Post"
THEIR MONEY IS ON THE HARE
London



"Time and Tide"
LOST IN THE REARMAMENT WILDERNESS
London

The North-China Herald

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SIAN'S SOLUTION

Dec. 28.

Many ideas have to be revised; most theories previously advanced in the absence of specific information on the extraordinary coup at Sian have to be abandoned in the light of the disclosures now made on the arrival at Nanking of the principal figures in the drama. General Chiang Kai-shek must be greatly impressed by the significant outburst of national rejoicing at the news of his safety. He should feel that whatever steps he may be disposed to take in application of the lessons learnt from a manifest breakdown in China's system of Administration will have the cordial sympathy and support of the nation at large. On Saturday the Empire Broadcast summed up the situation as "Gibberian" when it was known that General Chiang Kai-shek had arrived at Nanking and that, shortly afterwards, came General Chang Hsueh-liang on whose behalf the detention of the Generalissimo had been explained as due to a regrettable misunderstanding. Further information shows that the explanation must not be too heavily stressed. To Western commentators the confusion of purposes may seem "Gibberian" but in fact it is due to the absence here of a political safety valve which is provided by recognition of the constitutional status of a properly formed opposition to the Government in office. General Chang Hsueh-liang's original manifesto, the authenticity of which was doubted, may have been couched in terms far more forthright in language than he would have personally approved, but in essence it gave the true reason for the action taken in detaining the Generalissimo. There was not and never had been any intention of using force or measures derogatory to the dignity of the President of the Executive Yuan. The casualties which occurred on both sides at the time of the coup were due to the unpremeditated discharge of a rifle and the early apprehensions of violence came from the natural resentment of the Generalissimo at a breach of discipline which, as a soldier and the chief soldier in China, he was unable to stomach. As the days went by the clear anxiety of his captor to treat him with full consideration made its impression and so, with the intervention of capable and courageous counsellors from Nanking in the persons of Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. T. V. Soong, an honourable settlement was reached.

Then what have these alarms of an anxious fortnight meant? It is evident that the Generalissimo was ironically enough more in danger from the aeroplane bombers, some of which had been presented to the Government in honour of his birthday than from his captors whose sole desire was to enable him to impress on the Central Government the conviction that the Communist situation could be solved without continuance of the fratricidal campaign between Chinese and Chinese. Owing to the failure of communications the authorities at Nanking were not seized of this important fact. They regarded the affair as a mere blackmailing adventure and, with that interpretation accepted, they proposed to launch against the believed rebels the full strength of the army at their disposal. A true inkling of the situation had been perceived by some people at Nanking but they could not enforce their views until Madame Chiang Kai-shek, to whose indomitable courage tribute cannot be sufficiently paid, managed to overcome opposition to her journey to Sian in company with Mr. T. V. Soong who, by a preliminary visit, had been able to ascertain some of the facts. It is possible indeed that the heavy snowfall of last week in preventing the Government's bombers from flying over Sian actually averted a clash which might have let loose the horror of a large scale civil war on China. There can, of course, be no minimizing the grave breach of

discipline which has been directly responsible for this upheaval. It exposed the Central Government to the charge that at any moment its stability might be threatened by the irresponsible action of a commander nominally under its control but actually able to use the troops at his disposal for the enforcement of his personal will. General Chang Hsueh-liang, of whom many hard things have been said during the last few days, does not attempt to palliate his error in that respect, but he has vindicated his claim to be concerned solely with patriotic aims by presenting himself in person to Nanking for acceptance of whatever judgment may be passed on his actions. In fine he declares that he has done ill in order that good may come in the shape of the Government's clearer perception of national needs.

Dr. H. H. Kung emerges from the crisis with credit enhanced for his calmness and presence of mind have helped greatly to prevent a collapse. The Central Government has been able to show that, despite a personal catastrophe which, not so long ago, might have been regarded as calamitous the framework of the Administration has held firm. General Chiang Kai-shek, who probably will take a few days rest in recuperation from the strain of the last fortnight, has received a striking proof of the esteem in which he is held by the people. The demonstrations spontaneously forthcoming on his release richly confirm the impression created by the widespread congratulations on his birthday. Yet he has also learnt much for his own and China's guidance. The new Republic was founded by the Kuomintang with the intention that it should eschew militarism and base its administration on the co-operation and goodwill of leaders who were ready to study the needs of the people and work for national unity on the basis of national welfare. The idea that the commander of troops can use those troops for his own personal aggrandisement has been unhappily encouraged by the exceptional difficulties encountered in solidifying the widely-differing political opinions prevailing over a vast territory with all its varying standards of culture, economic life and education. General Chiang Kai-shek and his colleagues had succeeded beyond expectation in creating a strong appearance of unity, albeit in the process a sixth of China had yielded to external aggression. Their success was precarious because it depended too much on the prestige of a single man who, charged with far too heavy a concentration of responsibilities, could not always be sure that the Government's corporate aims were being faithfully carried out by individuals whether in the Government itself or in the provincial administrations designedly accorded by Nanking "regional tolerance." It is fortunate that the opportunity offered by this weakness has been exploited—wrongly no doubt—not for the gratification of private ambitions but to establish a definite principle. Thus the Central Government, in giving heed to the disclosures thus made, may proceed to remove a defect which has long been the subject of comment in these columns. Its immediate task will be to repair the ravages caused by the shock which it has recently sustained and in so doing to safeguard itself and General Chiang Kai-shek against the imposition of too heavy a burden on the shoulders of a man to whom China still looks for leadership. It will do well to ascertain how correct is General Chang Hsueh-liang's contention that the so-called Communists are ready to come to terms. All the way along General Chiang Kai-shek has pointed out that the Communists are merely voicing feelings of malaise which can be removed by proper attention to the economic needs of the peasantry. This necessarily will raise awkward issues in the light of representations made by Japan, but Japan cannot ignore the significance of the national feeling which protests against Chinese troops being used to harry Chinese citizens, when a sixth of Chinese soil has gone out of Chinese control. No doubt sinister versions of the Sian coup, already given wide currency will be set up against this reading of the situation, but the plain fact is that China is developing on national affairs an outlook which has to be judged without regard to ancient prejudices and former preconceived notions. This Sian affair itself has confounded the prognos-

tications of so many experts that the healthy and commonsense plan of assessing events as they arise and judging men on the merits of their actions may produce more wisdom and more accurate deductions than would otherwise have been thought possible.

SHENSI COMMUNISM

Dec. 29.

The attitude of General Chang Hsueh-liang toward the Communists of Shensi will not be understood unless regard is paid to certain important facts, among them the categorical disclaimer by M. Spilvanek, on behalf of the U.S.S.R. Government, of any responsibility for the developments in Sian. Nor is it at all certain that fraternization of General Chang Hsueh-liang's troops with the Communist armies has occurred on any extensive scale. The Communists cannot be expected to have abandoned their usual efforts at propaganda. Their recent proclamations appealing to the common Chinese origin of themselves and their Central and Provincial Government adversaries are well-known. Actually, however, it is not believed that the leaders of the Red Armies have been directly in touch with General Chang Hsueh-liang or General Yang Hu-cheng, neither of whom, whatever his other deficiencies can be charged with conversion to Communism. The "Young Marshal," at all events, has merely elaborated the theme which some time ago was formally adopted by the Generalissimo when he carried out his successful drive which dislodged the Red forces from Julkin, in Kiangsi, and started them on that Odyssey which has made a circular tour of the south-west, west, north-west and north of China. Harried or, rather, shepherded by the forces of the Central Government, the Communist forces have been driven to make their winter headquarters in Kansu, the province which gives them direct contact with Sinkiang on the west and Shensi on the east, with Suiyuan lying to the north of Shensi close at hand.

Admiration for endurance and tenacity is not exclusively the trait of any one nation. These Communists have been remarkably led. They have faced military situations from which their emergence seemed impossible. They have suffered heavy losses and severe privations. It can hardly be doubted that at any time numbers of them might have sought the easy solution of surrendering to the Central Government on terms. General Yang Hu-cheng is not the only commander who has graduated to his present position by way of bandit-leadership. There can be no palliation of the ruthless methods by which the Communists have endeavoured to force their creed upon the territories temporarily in their occupation. Even their desperate condition does not excuse the horrible technique of murder deliberately adopted to enforce discipline and loyalty. Yet when all that is said, there remains the record of efforts to improve the economic lot of the peasantry. Ill-conceived and doomed to failure as some of these efforts have been, they have struck the imagination of Chinese observers—indeed of foreign observers too—by reason of the apparent absence of self-interest and rapacity which, to China's dismay, have marred other more reputable attempts at reconstruction. At a time when the march of events in the North seems to indicate a persistent and irresistible encroachment of foreign armies on Chinese territory, these considerations acquire a formidable significance for the Central Government. No one is under any delusion regarding the realities of the so-called Mongolian invasion of Suiyuan. A glance at the map shows how effective might be the creation of a Japanese-controlled buffer corridor separating Mongolia and Manchuria from the rest of China. While this strategic problem is inviting attention, there can be no great surprise if the Central Government's apparent preoccupation with the destruction of Communism in Shensi fills the mind of the patriotic Chinese with misgiving.

Tribute to the personal integrity and resolution of the Communist leaders has been made by many independent observers. It may be recalled that the late Dr. V. K. Ting not long before his death told a Shanghai audience that he recognized in some of the young Communist leaders—formerly

students in his charge—qualities of which China might be proud. When, therefore, General Chang Hsueh-liang voiced the view that the Communists of Shensi were Chinese against whom Chinese troops should not be sent when Chinese man-power was needed to resist the erosion of Chinese soil, he was not propounding a novel idea. General Chiang Kai-shek's decision to imitate the Communists in Kiangsi by attempting to reform the system of land tenure—a project yet to be completed—showed the Government's grasp of the dominance of the economic issue in the problem of Communism, whether it took the form of unashamed banditry or made more elaborate pretensions to administrative independence. The Government may be well-advised to consider whether it cannot adapt its economic policy to some form of liaison with the Communists, provided, of course that its supreme authority is fully safeguarded. It might be found that a local agreement regarding the administration in Shensi districts where the Communists could work some of the economic principles which have been formally approved by the Government elsewhere could not solve the political problem and so leave the Government free to re-establish order, possibly with the co-operation of the Communists themselves. This may not be immediately a practical solution, but at least the Government would not lose either dignity or reputation by endeavouring to obtain from the Communist leaders some sort of statement of the grievances under which they consider the people in their areas are labouring.

"FOR UNTO US..."

Dec. 25.

It is difficult in such times as these, days of stern reality, to bring to the contemplation of the lesson for which Christmas Day stands that detachment which happier times would permit. But lest humanity hang up its harp too quickly and give itself over to grief by the waters of this Babylon of unrest it is perhaps wise to halt and consider where exactly mankind stands, and whether its steps are leading it. This year, which is drawing to a close as one of the most important festivals of the Christian year is celebrated, has seen many of the new shibboleths, which man has sought to set up during these last two decades, torn down. Many of the old idols, which it was hoped had been done away with for ever, have again raised their ugly heads and probably the best preparation against the events which their reappearance threatens is to recall some of the old ideals which seem to have been discarded when those idols were banished. Perhaps the greatest of these is indicated when it is remembered that the Prince of Peace whose advent is celebrated this morning made two sacrifices, the one, marked by to-day, when he relinquished the attributes of His godhead to assume all the habiliments of humanity, and the other, when as a man, He suffered for the salvation of the world. There is not abroad that old spirit of self-sacrifice to-day; individually and internationally there is a revival of the bad days of the rule of tooth and claw. Mankind seems to be forgetting all that it ever learned from Christianity; indeed it appears to be concerned only with that sword which the Child of to-day in his later years said he had come to bring the world.

The words which have to be written on this day apply to all creeds, for the underlying principle of all religions worth the name is that there should be a continual striving for goodness on the part of mankind, but as the fate of the world rests in the hands of nations which are either Christian or have too recently denied Christianity entirely to escape from its influence, it is to them that the lessons of this day should make the most earnest appeal. Spiritual causes of catastrophe are just as potent as physical. Deficiencies of the spirit are more important than mere failure of the material, and in considering whether mankind is going, it may serve for a moment to consider whence it has come since this present peace first came upon it. Whatever else may be said of the conduct of the Christian nations of the world during the last twenty years, this may well be justified—

they have so grievously misinterpreted the spirit of Christ in their international affairs that the benefits which they seem so anxious to refuse may suddenly be snatched away from them. It is a striking fact that while the responsibility of the individual to the state and the state to the individual is being increasingly recognized, it has not yet been so fully understood in the wider implications of the responsibility of states to each other. It is in this limited application of a principle which is now thoroughly recognized in its narrower significance that much of the world's present unrest is to be found. If mankind in the mass could be inspired by the same mystic rules of good conduct, to which the individual pays such willing service, many of the problems with which the world is faced would solve themselves. Original sin is stronger in the herd than it is in the unit, and much of the international vice which is nowadays to be seen, is but the accumulation of little sinfulnesses.

The ultimate peace of the world lies with the individual for of such as he are nations made, and as a country gets the government it deserves so will it attain the peace it merits. Co-operation between nations is the only way to peace. Selfish national individualism provides the direct road to war, so that the real solution of present day difficulties is to forgo the husks of a so-called patriotic arrogance, and seek in all humility the way back to the Father of Peace. There are those who will scorn the suggestion that the future of the world lies in any such direction, who will deny that the application of ideals will solve the problems of stark reality, and yet they will when opportunity offers glibly say of a particular man that it was because he had faith in himself that he attained success. Of sacrifice mention has already been made. Faith can and does move mountains. At the moment nations are divided concerning in what they will put their trust. There are those who place their confidence on a healthy rational internationalism. There are others, unfortunately, who have faith only in themselves and their power to get what they want. It may very well be that this adherence to humanly discovered panaceas is its own weakness, and that much of what is wrong now is due to neglect of those principles from which mankind derives its very social being: it may be that humanity has wandered too far from ordained paths and must retrace some of its spiritual steps. But, whatever the fault, it must be remembered that it was the double sacrifice of the Founder of the Christian religion which marked the beginning and end of his life, and that the sacrifices which mankind has made so willing in the cause of war must be repeated in the interests of universal harmony. Who knows what sacrifices man may be called upon to make before the advent of the Child is again solemnized? Who knows what further bitter blows Christendom may yet have to endure? There should at this season be no misgivings on that account. Mankind may be stupid, may deny for a season its ideals, but with high faith it will seek to do the right, which becomes so clearly apparent when the great lessons of this day nearly twenty centuries ago are remembered during this interval of happiness which this journal hopes its readers and the world will enjoy.

PROLONGED DANGER

Dec. 23.

It is an unfortunate fact that most of the news coming out of Spain with reference to the rebellion which has been going on for some months is coloured by the political views of the people by whom it is issued. No one in particular is to be blamed for that fact, for with expert propagandists at work, and the heavy hand of the censor always over journalists who endeavour to present a truthful picture, it is difficult to see how it could possibly be different. Newspapers in Europe view the whole matter through the spectacles of their own shade of political thought. Fascism and all the parties of the right attribute solely to the Left the atrocities which have so dismayed the world with their fiendish horror, while the Left is just as loud in its accusations against their

enemies; successes are claimed and defeats alleged with all the facility of the skilled propagandist and received, with the scepticism which is inevitable. Nevertheless apart from this welter of skilled inaccuracy it is possible to assess the situation in Spain with a fair degree of certainty. The high hopes of General Franco and his followers at the commencement of the rebellion have not yet been fulfilled. The insurgents, commanding the trained men of the army, and with a great deal of its equipment, reinforced by the Moorish soldiers, the use of whom has given rise to so much unfavourable criticism, have succeeded in reaching the outskirts of the capital. That was not achieved with the rapidity which the hastily improvised defences of the Government should have made comparatively easy. Nor has the subjugation of the country been complete. There are still very large tracts of Spain which have not been conquered by General Franco's armies, and the Government is still in control of a large section of the eastern seaboard in the Mediterranean and a stretch of territory between Madrid and the coast which the Government troops still manage to hold.

That Madrid has not yet fallen is due to two factors, the first is the desperate defence which the Government is able to put up with the assistance of its Communist supporters, undoubtedly completely outnumbering the insurgents, though at first not so well equipped as they are now through the help of foreign sympathisers. The second is that with the men at his disposal General Franco is apparently unable to command the lines of communication between Madrid and the sea or to embark on the process of squeezing the capital out by the old pincher-like tactics. While morally the fall of Madrid might have an important effect upon the further progress of the struggle, it does not mean that its capture would automatically end the fighting, for it is clear from the statements made by the spokesmen of the Government that the fight will be continued so long as they have any territory upon which to stand or a seaport through which to receive supplies. So, apart from the enormous amount of physical and moral damage which has been done, the fighting in Spain up to the present can be said to be inconclusive so far as the achievement of immediate objectives by the insurgents is concerned or their defeat by the Government. A position of stalemate has now existed for some weeks past, and there are no visible signs in the military situation to suggest that there is any early prospect of either side being able to prevail against the other, with or without the help, which, despite non-intervention pacts, is quite obviously being given to both sides.

Were it possible merely to confine the struggle in Spain to a purely domestic fight between opposing parties it could be regarded with considerable equanimity, but the fact is that it is no longer an ordinary civil war. It is an international combat between two sets of totalitarian states whose views are so far apart that they can never be anything but bitterly antagonistic. General Franco on the one side and the Spanish Government on the other are mere pawns in one of the most sinister games of international politics that has ever been played in the world's history. If it were possible for General Franco to succeed in his rebellion; or for the Government to succeed in quelling him within a reasonable time much of the existing anxiety would be allayed, for it would be by no means of insuperable difficulty to secure the peace of Europe. But her statesmen are faced with the prospect of the continuance of the present grave tension for an indefinite period and the prospect of there being no early end in sight not only increases it, but extends the opportunities for the collapse of this present very precarious peace. Germany and Italy will not tolerate a Government success, Russia and France, or at least a very imposing section of France, is not prepared to accept its defeat, and all are more or less anxious to bring about a final settlement, not because of any anxiety for the peace of Europe, but merely for the satisfaction of securing quick success and the vindication of their own policies, with the accession in prestige which such a

victory would carry in its train. While agreement not to intervene has not been a success, it has not been wholly a failure; the proposal that endeavours should be made to mediate between the two warring factions has met with so mixed a reception that it may be definitely held to have failed. The military stalemate in Spain has as its accompaniment an internationally political stalemate in Europe. Of the many problems with which Europe is confronted this is the most serious, for while all the others may be capable of some sort of solution by compromise—which however unpopular it may be to one side or the other, is the only sure road to a lasting peace—this civil war in Spain is capable of none. It is *un combat à outrance* between two ideologies, and, though at the moment there may be some reluctance to let the fight spread, danger of defeat to one side or the other may lead to the whole of Europe being plunged into the flames again. The only hopeful factor is to be found in recent expositions of British policy which encourage the belief that that country will still be the greatest factor for peace in a coterie of nations which not only believe in the inevitability of war but in the chances of its being profitable.

A STEP FORWARD

Dec. 24.

On the principle of letting well alone, the British Residents' Association for China has wisely re-elected as its Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. J. Hawkings and Mr. R. G. MacDonald and has provided them with a strong Committee. During the past year there has been a welcome revival of interest in the Association, indicated no less by the healthy addition to its subscription list than by the definite increase in the membership which is now about 1,700—still short of the 3,000 tentatively set as his goal by Mr. Hawkings, but a really marked improvement on the numbers of a year ago. The British community in Shanghai, on the basis of a recent count of the Consulate-General, has been estimated to total 9,999—a quaint achievement in itself—but it is generally known that that figure includes a large number of British protected subjects, to say nothing of children who, no doubt, have views of their own but can hardly be expected to condescend to submit those views to prosaic assessment by a corporation of adults. If, therefore, Mr. Hawkings and his associates who have already proved to possess considerable driving force, can lift the membership to within measurable approach of 3,000 they will have deserved the community's thanks. On study of the list of officers of the Association the only fear is lest too many of them, having important commitments in other public duties, should not be able to give the Association sufficiently undivided attention. However, that is a drawback with which Shanghai is familiar. It can be removed only by the process of decentralization clearly outlined in the establishment of certain new sub-committees and in the excellent scheme which Mr. R. G. MacDonald's own sub-committee is furthering by arranging a series of lectures on topics of special interest to British residents in Shanghai. As the knowledge of individual members develops there may be a greater readiness to accept office and so to relieve some of the exceptionally busy men of the labours imposed by a compelling sense of public spirit.

On that account the Executive is to be congratulated on bowing to the wishes of certain members by creating a Shanghai Affairs Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. G. A. Haley. Unfortunately Mr. Haley is understood to be going home on leave in April, but between now and then his sub-committee should be able to profit fully by his excellent judgment and extensive knowledge of local problems in laying down the lines on which it may usefully proceed. The British Residents' Association is primarily concerned with the protection and furtherance of British interests in China. It has consistently guarded itself against being involved in issues which might lead it beyond that limited prescription of its duties. Not the least of its value to the community is the liaison which it has maintained with Westminster where a group of Members of Parliament

set themselves to watch affairs here and render useful service in allowing that liaison, from time to time, to inspire their energies. In China itself the Association cannot be quite so direct in its activities. It has to remember certain diplomatic difficulties with their intimate bearing on international relationships. So, although the Association has lately set itself to the examination of the problems of the International Settlement, its objective has to be carefully defined and even more carefully understood, if the traditions of the Settlement in maintaining international amity are to be preserved. Thus, it has rightly refused to consider such matters as the Economy Report, except in so far as it can obtain general and authoritative pronouncements on the state of the Council's finances. It is to be hoped that this diffidence will be logically cultivated, even though it would mean the final abandonment of a certain obscurantism which did so much to hamper the growth of the Association in its earlier days, when British opinion on Sino-British relations was less alive to modern actualities than it happily is to-day. There is no reason why the safeguarding of British interests in China should be incompatible with an intelligent and tolerant appreciation of Chinese views and of the efforts being made by the Chinese Government—in circumstances of great difficulty and stress, as is unfortunately all too evident at the moment—to vindicate the national dignity and genius of the people of this great country. By mutual understanding rather than by the pressure of conflict are international differences best solved.

This effort to inculcate the study of Shanghai affairs deserves sympathetic and discerning approval. In spite of the limitations already noted, it should minister effectively to the better education of the community. Lately the Shanghai Municipal Council set up a committee of inquiry on the housing problem, in recognition of the vital importance attached thereto by many exponents of public opinion. Progress with that inquiry has not been rapid. That is not unexpected for the problem is not self-contained and, without a wide investigation of economic conditions generally in Shanghai, it is difficult to see how the investigators can speedily be brought to a concrete decision. It would seem that, in matters of that kind, if the Shanghai Affairs Sub-committee could somehow address itself to the task of ascertaining the conditions precedent to the collection of data on a given problem, it might be rendering a valuable service. This does not imply a belief that the Association would have to step over the bounds which it has placed on its activities. Nothing can be more important to the British community in Shanghai than an alert and realist appreciation of the economic facts underlying the significance of this great city. Nor will it be possible to approach such a study without immediately realizing that British interests are not contained in a pleasantly sealed watertight compartment but are intimately involved in the welfare of the predominantly Chinese population as a whole. This is, of course, freely recognized by those who have had to contribute to the direction of public affairs here. The Shanghai Municipal Council has long accepted it as a guiding principle of the administration. It is not so clearly perceived by others who, nevertheless, feel impelled to make their voices heard on many problems of the day, whether in the Settlement or elsewhere. The decision to permit a sub-committee of the British Residents Association thus to grapple with the perplexities of Shanghai affairs may therefore have considerable importance and, if taken up in the right spirit may beneficially influence the general education of public opinion, to the great advantage of the community of which British residents are so important a section.

BANDITS have invaded Changhsien, some 200 li west of Hangchow, destroying the headquarters of the Kuomintang district office and the district magistracy building, reports the "Lih Pao." Among those killed during the disturbance was an officer of the party headquarters. The provincial government is sending troops to the scene with a provincial commissioner to look into the situation. In the meantime, the district magistrate, Mr. Chin Li-ming, is being held for investigation by the provincial authorities at Hangchow.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

A TIMELY INSTRUCTION

The Archbishop of Canterbury has again shown his good sense and shrewd judgment by instructing his clergy to refrain from further criticism of the Duke of Windsor. The danger of any appearance of making capital out of the abdication has already been noted in these columns. It is significant that French opinion noting public pronouncements from the pulpit affects to see the revival of a puritan regime in Great Britain. That is not intended as a compliment to British intelligence, for, however admirable puritanism may be in its own way it is not altogether a satisfactory guide to the manners of a people. Nor is puritanism in tune with the healthy frankness of modern social habits. That the nation may ponder over the Archbishop's appeal for the firmer grasp of religious principles will be generally agreed, but on many subjects the Church has itself the need of a broader inspiration before it can effectively exercise its full qualities of leadership. Nor should it be forgotten that the instinctive spirit of fairplay which so actively impresses itself on the public mind will resent any attempt to take the abdication for a text in admonition of the community. Mr. David Lloyd George's quaint outburst in his Christmas message to the Duke of Windsor was sadly lacking in taste and good judgment—if not in loyalty—but in his own characteristically waspish manner he showed a sense of the danger of allowing the persecution spirit to get abroad, especially as the former monarch's good qualities cannot be forgotten by a large number of his countrymen. Mr. Lloyd George, as ever, had his eye on political advantage while not forgetting his own personal feuds, but he is too acute a reader of the public mind to have allowed himself to give expression to sentiments which could find no echo in a larger audience outside. The Archbishop of Canterbury's injunction to his clergy to look forward to the new reign therefore accords with the requirements of Christian charity and tactical advantage alike.

HALSEY POWELL

His many friends in China will regret the passing of Capt. Halsey Powell, of the United States Navy, who was known not only as U.S. Naval Attaché in Peiping, but also as captain of the U.S.S. Pittsburgh flagship of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. When this vessel was withdrawn from the China station, Capt. Halsey Powell took her back to the United States via Europe, subsequent to which he was placed in charge of the naval display at the Chicago Exhibition. "Halsey" as everyone called him was a genial soul who by his charm of manner very readily made friends whom he retained by his courtesy and consideration. One of the qualities which stood out strongly in his character was the interest he took in the men serving under him, which led him on one occasion, with the assistance of a member of the staff of this journal, to devote the evening of one New Year's Day to visiting in muff the places where his men sought their recreation when on liberty. The tour of investigation, however, did not last long, for entering one cafe he was met by a member of the naval police who coming smartly to the salute betrayed the fact to those present that a senior officer was about, while on leaving that and entering another, he was approached by an enlisted man, not wearing well who putting his arm round "Halsey's" shoulders, and, apparently half recognizing him remarked "Buddy! I've seen you some place else." "Halsey" took it all in good part but realised the tour of investigation would have to be abandoned as it would only serve to embarrass the men.

MADRID'S CHRISTMAS

Of all the capitals in the world, Madrid seems most deserving of sympathy at the present season. The relentless struggle between the Government and the insurgents seems unlikely to be abated at Christmas time. In any event the serious damage and widespread suffering already inflicted on the population by the hostilities must replace festive celebration of Christmas by manifestations of mourning. "Peace and Goodwill" cannot reach Spanish ears deafened by the bombardment of guns and aeroplanes. There is even a suggestion that the insurgents may develop what they propose to be their final assault on the City within the next few days. Christmas for Madrid serves no useful purpose this year, except perhaps to inculcate the lesson that of all man's follies, civil war is the basest and most criminal.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

A happy thought enabled that veteran Londoner and dramatic critic Mr. S. R. Littlewood to breathe the spirit of Christmas to the Empire of Wednesday night in a broadcast talk. Mr. Littlewood is the doyen of London's dramatic critics but he is much more beside. He was in that galaxy of Bohemians who made the old "Referee" the only Sunday paper for the true Londoner to whom the names of Merlino, Dagonet, Boris, Lancelot and the rest were guarantees of entertainment and instruction. Of them Mr. Littlewood and, alas, few others remain. Mr. Littlewood is an authority on the drama but, unlike some of his craft, he has managed to reveal in, criticize and admire the younger critics of the scene. He is also on the staff of the "Morning Post", the oldest daily paper in London and one which has always been fortunate in attracting writers of real distinction, whatever its political requirements may be. Mr. Littlewood's talk, as would be expected of so confirmed a Dickensian, kept the spirit of Christmas alive albeit in a modern setting. So, if he took pains to show that carols have been counted up to the number of fifty between Ludgate Circus and Mark Lane in this motor-ridden age, if he exulted in the dominance of the pantomime in the London theatres at the moment, he did not fail to note the excellences of the hotel-habit of celebrating Christmas. He revealed that Miss Edna Best is making her debut in pantomime this Christmas as Cinderella, that Mr. Charles Laughton is to play Captain Hook in the inevitable performance of "Peter Pan", that Canada is supplying most of the turkeys for English consumption this year, that British toys still lead the world, especially in the mechanical variety beloved of schoolboys, and that Japan's wondrously cheap marvels of the toy-makers' art are most in demand in that unconventional market which is formed in the London streets at Christmas time by the hawkers on the kerb-edge, thanks to the glorious tolerance of the Metropolitan Police, London's having mild weather this Christmas, according to Mr. Littlewood's tame expert but that is not deterring the holiday-maker. Streets were crowded and a joyous indulgence in the Dickens' mood was well in evidence on when Mr. Littlewood spoke.

BREATHLESS MUNIFICENCE

So breathless is Lord Nuffield's munificence in making astronomical donations to public causes in Great Britain that it deprives owners of the cars on which his fortune was built up of the power—or the inclination—to wonder whether they may regard themselves as vicarious wearers of the halo rightly his. Great Britain—like the United States of America—is fortunate in being able so frequently to discover unselfish generosity among her richly endowed citizens. The man who, like John Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie, is the architect of his own fortune seems to be able to turn the vision which brought him success to good purpose in assisting social welfare work of various kinds. Economists and philosophers no doubt will argue about it and in attempting to determine whether the individualist system which produces such heroic gestures of philanthropy is to be commended or criticized on that account. The practical opportunist, however, is prepared to salute Lord Nuffield with fervour, just as the august Convocation at Oxford permitted itself to display a pardonable emotion when, in its midst, casually announced that he had just decided to expand his original gift of £1,250,000 for endowing medical research at that University to the round figure of £2,000,000 just because he had been informed that, for want of an additional £750,000 there might be delay in carrying out his schemes. His latest project for helping the distressed areas comes as a welcome Christmas present. It derives from his own personal admiration for Mr. Stanley Baldwin whose deep and practical interest in the problem of those areas Lord Nuffield expressly affirms in implicit rebuke of the wild attacks which have been made on the Government in that regard. The difficulty of a Government in dealing with that problem lies in the fact that it cannot make airy promises or play cheaply to the gallery. It has to remember that its decisions must accord strictly with the financial, political and social resources at its command. Lord Nuffield recognizes that elementary fact but often-ignored truism and his gift will be useful in facilitating measures which, though excellent in themselves, cannot proceed readily from the machinery at Westminster.

GOOD WORK

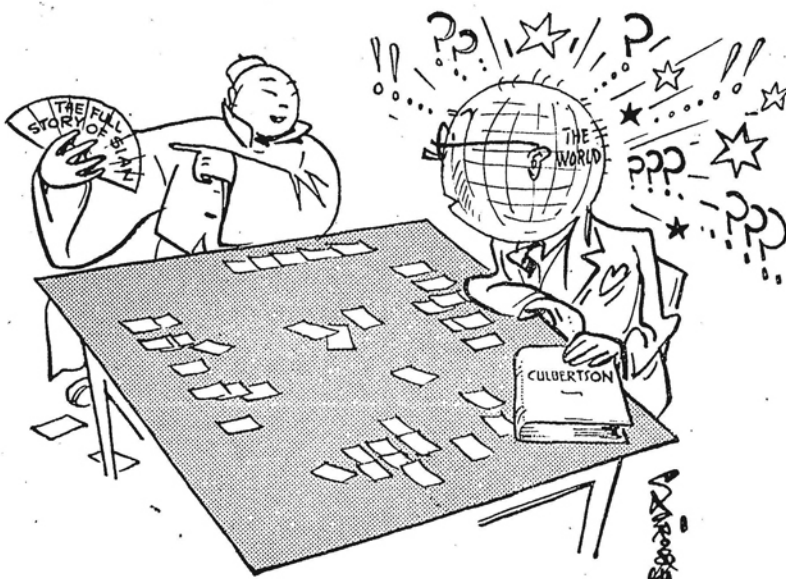
It is to be hoped that the very circumstantial account carried by the Agency Havas of the "gentlemen's agreement" concerning the Mediterranean, which it is reported has been entered into between Britain and Italy, with prove accuracy. It is anticipated that the agreement will take the shape of mutual assurances which should serve to allay the uneasiness which has prevailed in the past. The provisions forecast by Havas are sufficient to indicate the very supple nature of the arrangement, which in fact does little more than place on record, what, after all, has been the attitude of Britain with regard to the Mediterranean, and to some extent that of Italy as well. When the problem is viewed in a calmer light than has apparently been possible these last year or so, it is clear that the British contention that British and Italian interests in the Mediterranean do not clash, but are in reality complementary, has been accepted. More than a little satisfaction will be felt that the agreement when it comes into being will be found not to be aimed against any other Power, but will amount merely to the restating of an old proposition, for the purpose of clearing the air and removing a potential danger to the peace of that part of the world.

THE POPE'S HEALTH

It is exceedingly gratifying to know that the Pope's health has so much improved. Great anxiety was clear in recent messages and His Holiness has reached an age when any sort of illness is calculated to arouse apprehensions which would not be felt for a younger man. It is now apparent that, although Pope Pius XI cannot avoid the disabilities of his years and has to conserve his energies more deliberately than has been palatable in the past to man of his temperament, he is able to return to his duties and, in the words of the spokesman at the Vatican, is out of a danger. His indomitable character is revealed in the plea made by his advisers to him for the avoidance of a long broadcast address at Christmas Eve. There is no doubt that events in the last few years have greatly taxed the strength of the Pastor of the Holy See. Lately the definite effort made to combat the irreligious tendencies of the modern world has involved what, in present circumstances, must be a delicate handling of political issues. In such matters the Pope would naturally feel impelled to take full responsibility on his shoulders and although he receives the ablest support and invaluable assistance from his brilliant Secretary of State Cardinal Pacelli, there must be a severe personal strain in formulating decisions which may have an exceptionally far-reaching effect on the widespread dominion of his spiritual authority.

A SECOND VICTORY

G. O. Allen's M.C.C. team will receive many congratulations on having thus put a second Test Match in their bag. The Australians have had bad luck and it is now evident that the havoc wrought by the rain made the wicket all too responsive to English bowling which events have proved to be far stronger than at one time was thought possible. The plucky effort made by Don Bradman and Fingleton in Australia's second innings could not be sustained and although it was courageously reinforced the collapse of the last five wickets for a miserable 15 runs shows how dominant were the bowlers on the damaged wicket. It is natural that thoughts should jump ahead to the third encounter at Melbourne where the tourists begin their bid for the rubber on New Year's Day. Australians will make a superhuman effort to avert defeat in the straight matches—to use the tennis term—they will have general sympathy in the hope that Allen will drop that twelfth man from his side—the Clerk of the Weather. There is no blinking the fact that the winning of the toss and the behaviour of the elements have combined to weight the scales too heavily against the home side. The point is better taken when it is realized that experts reporting on the M.C.C. team's earlier performances were almost superfluous in their depreciation of the straight matches—since what changes are made in the Australian side there have been in recent Sheffield Shield matches, certain performances which have caught the selectors' eye. The confirmation of the Brisbane victims for the Sydney match was a heroic gesture. It has not produced the results hoped for and the selectors will be forgiven if they try to build anew. Whatever reservations have to be made about the English victory, there can be no two opinions of the captaincy. G. O. Allen seems to have just the right temperament and a gift of leadership which has evidently been inspiring. Moreover the English fielding has been free of the reproach which made that debacle at the Oval in 1934, when the Australians took the Ashes away with them from England, so terribly painful to recall.



EXPOUNDING THE FINESSE

By SAPAJOU

TEST MATCH POSTSCRIPT

Alvin Kippax' workmanlike broadcast on the Second Test Match brought to light an opinion which makes the English victory not quite so much the product of rain as earlier comment suggested. Kippax definitely asserted that Bradman and Fingleton, resuming Australia's second innings on Tuesday, were confronted by an easy-paced wicket which gave the bowlers no help and that it would require nothing short of the best bowling to dislodge the Australian batsmen and prevent them from piling up runs. Kippax intimated that the dismissal of the Australians in that second innings for 324 was due to fine spin bowling, admirably changed, and that the batsmen had to work hard for their runs against a field which was most skilfully placed. This clearly gives confirmation to the many high opinions formed of G. O. Allen's captaincy; it also shows that the M.C.C. attack is sufficiently varied and strong to be independent of meteorological aid. If therefore something can be done about the English batting, the prospects at Melbourne on January 1 may be quite bright. Incidentally the commentators are amusingly at variance on points of detail. Take Bradman's dismissal for example; Reuter delicately made the great man "mistime" the ball which bowled him. Arthur Gilligan seemed bluntly to declare that Verity had delivered a "long hop" which—rabbits will chuckle to note—Bradman entirely missed. Kippax, with consummate tact, spared Verity's feelings by calling the ball "one just short of a good length." There was general agreement that the ball with which Sims sent Fingleton back to the pavilion was a fizzer. Kippax described it as pitching in perfect length just outside the offstump, quickly coming off the pitch with a break and hitting Fingleton's leg stump. Reuter identified the stummo as the middle one, admitted that the ball was irreproachable but gave it a swerve instead of a break.

POPE'S ORDEAL

Nothing could be more touching than the description of the difficulty with which Pope Pius XI carried out his intention of broadcasting a Christmas message to the world. It was done in circumstances which pay ample tribute to the courage of the Pontiff and his determination, despite his own illness, to do something which might tend to improve the lot of mankind, suffering as it already is, with grave possibilities of more to follow. It is apparent that His Holiness not only sought to exhort the world to peace, but indicated quite plainly where the responsibility for the present universal unrest really lies. It may, unhappily, be the fact that it will have little or no effect upon present tendencies. Nevertheless it was a manly, straightforward address pointing out to his listeners not only the gravity of the situation, but also means whereby an improvement might be effected. That a man so seriously ill could summon up enough strength to undergo the strain of speaking over the microphone for twenty minutes indicates the apprehension which His Holiness feels, and the urgency of the world's need of a change in political thinking. It is inevitable that some of the things he said should arouse antagonism, and draw angry replies from those whom he so gently criticised, but they had to be said and coming from a man of such eminence and in such circumstances may attract the attention which they so richly deserve.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

The telegram stating that a strike in the United States steel trade was almost inevitable, is confirmed. Apparently some time must elapse before the threatened action becomes possible, for it is clear that reform of the company-union system is necessary, with the passage of control to the Committee for Industrial Organization Representatives' Council. The steel industry has to be organized from the workers' point of view, a war chest has to be accumulated, and then, unless the demand of labour can be met, another severe industrial crisis will stare the United States in the face. The situation is all the more anxious when the duration of the present shipping strike is recalled, and the statement of the men's leaders that they are prepared to carry on until April if necessary. If the steel workers demand, as it is suggested they will, \$5.85 a day, with the thirty hour working week, they will be asking something which the employers will not be too ready to concede. There may, between now and the time when labour is ready to strike, be plenty of opportunity to negotiate, and it is to be hoped that this course will bring about a settlement, for strikes such as the one in being, and this one which is threatened, have a decidedly harmful effect upon the economic life of any nation, and the setback to the progress of the United States out of the depression must of necessity be correspondingly great.

GREATER DANGER

The augmentation of German naval strength in Spanish waters must of necessity give rise to very considerable anxiety in view of the tension which is there prevailing. The seizure of the freighter Palos by the Spanish Government could not fail to be a very grave irritant calculated to arouse German resentment in exactly the same manner the sinking of a Soviet vessel has awakened Moscow's wrath. If German naval units are to be stationed in the Mediterranean to protect its civilian shipping, and Russian war vessels are to be sent there for a similar duty towards Russian mercantile marine, the dangers of a clash will be all the more aggravated. It seems idle at this juncture to point out that a wholehearted adherence to the non-intervention agreement in the first place would have obviated all the danger which is now to be feared, but that fact, nevertheless, remains. Adoption of that course, even at this late hour, would not be without considerable effect in stabilizing present conditions in Europe, for it is becoming alarmingly clear that with the continuance of the present military deadlock in Spain, there is a danger that the antagonists themselves, in their desperate desire to win the struggle, may create incidents for the sole purpose of attaining satisfaction of that wish. It is not now solely a question of what nations will or will not intervene in Spain, but of which of them can be brought into it by the creation of incidents which in their present temper they would not be too willing to ignore.

OLD TIMES

It is quite like old times for the Indian National Congress to be holding its annual meeting at Christmas. For a short time the experiment was made of holding that important gathering of extremist politicians and their somewhat haphazardly collected disciples in an earlier month of the year, but apparently old

SHANGHAI NOTES

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

A very interesting pamphlet recently issued by the Council of International Affairs, Nanking, China, is the information bulletin on "The New Life Movement," written by Mr. Walter Hanming Chen, a member of the staff of the "North-China Daily-News." The pamphlet is illustrated by eight photographs of the New Life Movement in practice, and contains sections outlining the history of the New Life Movement, the New Life Movement in theory, the New Life Movement in practice, and an appendix. The basis of the New Life Movement is well expressed in the following words:—"Here is a movement which is instilling on a people the importance of courtesy, service, respect for the rights of others and honour. Good as other New Deals may be, which one of them calls for these virtues? Which is based on social regeneration through character building? Which provides for a rational life founded on four letters representing virtues which, in turn, can be applied to food, clothing, shelter and action?" The pamphlet will be most welcome to those who want a concise statement of the ideas behind this movement designed to bring new life to an old nation.

THE LAST WEEK

The last week of 1936 seems to bring Shanghaiers real hope of better times. The satisfactory outcome of the Sian coup which, nevertheless, must leave in its train political problems for suitable adjustment, has had a buoyant influence on the outlook. The rubber boom is sending into Shanghai fresh money which will be welcomed. It is pleasant to think of these things, especially in the wonderful sunshine of this late December and to allow them happily to obscure some of the dire memories of the year now drawing to a close. The Christmas holidays were able fully to gratify Shanghaiers' love of the open-air and the sportsmen in their various ways thoroughly enjoyed themselves. At the moment no-one is likely to give excessively anxious thought to the days which are to follow January 1. There is a general desire to continue the holiday mood so that the climax on New Year's Eve will be worthy of Shanghai's reputation. A newspaper naturally refers to such matters with diffidence, especially as recent experience shows how reluctant are world events to wait on the convenience of holiday-makers. Still the spirit of cheerfulness must not be damped by faint-hearted fears of that kind.

traditions have prevailed, not the least important consideration being that during the Christmas holidays cheap fares are obtainable on the railway and, incidentally, it is possible for the Congress to command the interest and, for the moment at all events, the modified enthusiasm of holiday-makers—nor excluding Government employers so it is alleged. It was expected that the issue of boycotting the Coronation Durbar might arise but, it seems reasonable to imagine that the majority of the Congress will hesitate before embarking on a step which is repugnant to Indian notions of reverence for the Badshah.

From Daily News Ads.

There will be no issue of the "North-China Daily News" on January 2.

The Asia Agencies have been appointed sole agents for Lewis, Banks & Co., Ltd.

The paymaster, British Forces in Shanghai, invites tenders for local currency for the sum of £10,000.

Shanghai Municipal 6 per cent Loan of 1925 will be redeemed on June 30, 1937, after which date no further interest will be paid.

The Amateur Dramatic Club of Shanghai is presenting that ever popular pantomime, "Cinderella," from January 2 to 9 inclusive.

The Royal Asiatic Society (North-China Branch) have issued a "Guide to the Museum." It is an attractive book with 61 pages of illustrations and is being sold at \$4 per copy.

The offices of Hirsbrunner & Co. were closed on December 24 as a mark of respect for the late Mr. Ami Edouard Juvet, partner in the firm, who died at Shanghai on December 22.

The holiday season in Shanghai is in full swing, with restaurants and night clubs providing special programmes and attractive menus, and cinemas presenting films selected to satisfy the capacity audiences.

Persons having claims against the estate of the late Stanley Edward Pearce, late of Kobe, Japan, who died there on August 14, 1936, are requested to send particulars to Hansons, 39 Peking Road, Shanghai.

The Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways are revising train timings as from January 1. Extra coaches will be attached to trains and a general speeding up of the service will be effected.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son have secured one of the finest covered stands in London for the coronation of King George VI next May in the gardens of Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner. Prices of seats will be from five to twenty guineas.

The Danish Consul General for China states that the estate of the late Marinus Leander Justesen, owner of the Anglo-Danish Shipping Co., 8 French Bund, Shanghai, who died on December 3, 1936, has been taken over by his brother, Niels Justesen of Amoy as sole executor, to whom all claims should be sent.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

INSIDE STORY OF SIAN COUP DISCLOSED

Generalissimo's Dramatic Fortnight in Captivity: Snowstorm Averts Government Bombing

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

THE arrival of General Chiang Kai-shek at the Capital, followed shortly afterwards by General Chang Hsueh-liang, has been the subject of constant speculation. The disclosures, naturally made now the chief actors in the Sian drama are in Nanking, throw on the events of the past fortnight a light which gives quite an unexpected note of commentary on their significance and actualities. To "The North-China Herald" has been imparted information which explains how the "Young Marshal" after his extraordinary and admitted breach of discipline is now able to appear in the Capital.

The narrative shows that General Chiang Kai-shek was treated with the utmost consideration and his captors were meticulously careful to accord him all the honours of his rank. He himself was deeply indignant at the affront of his detention and, for a long time, refused to parley with his captors—he rather invited for himself the death which he considered to be the logical outcome of their breach of military discipline. It was not until the arrival of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, after Mr. T. V. Soong's preliminary visit, that the possibility of a release by agreement became acceptable.

Incidentally, the Government's punitive expedition was launched against Sian with full vigour, but the accident of a heavy snowstorm which lasted several days prevented the aeroplanes from bombing Sian. That, possibly, saved the Generalissimo's life and further serious happenings as well.

The task of unravelling the course of events in Sian during the last fortnight is difficult. The disclosures made in this journal now that the chief actors are back in Nanking must be taken with the reservation that they cannot include all the circumstances in a most bewildering adventure. Whether the full truth will ever be published is open to doubt. This must be an attempt to set down such details as seem to have the impress of authority, even though they upset and contradict many previously formed theories and assertions.

The Pressure on China

General Chiang Kai-shek's arrival at Sian coincided with considerable excitement regarding the recently concluded "anti-Communist" pact to which Japan was reported to have signed her adherence. It was felt locally that China was being subjected to further external pressure and, as the campaign against the Communists in Shensi was by no means popular, the argument that Chinese troops should not be used against Chinese received added support, especially as the Red leaders had, somehow or other, managed to communicate their desire to come to terms with the Government. General Chang Hsueh-liang was urged to make the Generalissimo aware of the extent of this feeling. Local conditions precipitated action which, as already reported, culminated in the visit to Huchingchih where the Generalissimo was staying. Fighting was not intended. Unfortunately policemen, misunderstanding some movement, opened fire and General Chang Kai-shek's bodyguard became involved with General Chang Hsueh-liang's troops. Shots were exchanged and casualties occurred on both sides.

Meanwhile, General Chiang Kai-shek was approached by a young officer who begged the Generalissimo to give up the idea of resisting and to realize that his safety would be respectfully regarded. Highly indignant, the Generalissimo agreed to proceed to Sian where he was comfortably lodged but where he refused steadfastly for several days to make any response to the Central Government. General Chang Hsueh-liang's attempts to lay before him the arguments which the situation was felt to demand, General Chang Hsueh-liang's troops were small in number—two brigades in all—the majority being General Yang Hu-cheng's provincial forces—hardbitten and not too well disciplined, as their affair with General Chang's own forces at one time showed. The breakdown in communications between Sian and the outside world was intensified by the operation of the censorship by the Central Government which, in the absence of news, judged that it was confronted with a serious revolt and took action accordingly.

The Danger of Delay

In order to bring discussions upon a manageable basis it was hoped that some Nanking might come some person of authority who could listen to the arguments of the Generalissimo's captors. That hope was frustrated. Mr. W. H. Donald flew from Loyang to Sian and then, after an adventurous journey, back to Loyang, whence, having endeavoured to get into touch with Nanking with little success, he returned to Sian. The danger of delay was soon shown by the rapid advance of the Government's punitive force equipped with aeroplanes, some

of which were part of the nation's birthday gifts to General Chiang Kai-shek. The aeroplanes started bombing the railway line and other points on the way from Loyang to Sian, but the sudden development of a heavy snowstorm which lasted three or four days prevented them from making their proposed attack on Sian. That snowstorm probably saved Sian from the horrors of civil war and, incidentally, the life of General Chiang Kai-shek.

In the meantime Mr. T. V. Soong had come to Nanking and, after making a preliminary journey to Sian, returned to support the desire of Madame Chiang Kai-shek to join her husband. Madame wore down the objections of the authorities in Nanking with characteristic vivacity. She vigorously resisted the plan of attacking Sian for, by the information which she had gleaned and perhaps by feminine intuition, she was convinced that every possible alternative should be tested and proved before resorting to extreme measures. She considered that the use of Government troops against forces which were nominally under the orders of the Government would be wasting valuable man-power and so weakening the national defences of the country. Furthermore she argued that the lives of many peaceful inhabitants would be sacrificed by such action and finally that the life of the Generalissimo would be unnecessarily endangered. At last she got her way to the extent of being permitted to fly to Sian with Mr. Soong although the Central Government adhered to its contention that the State's authority was supreme and must outweigh all other considerations, even the life of the Generalissimo. So the punitive force was ordered to press on according to plan.

No Personal Motives

When Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Soong had their opportunity of discussing the situation with General Chang Hsueh-liang, they discovered that he strongly repudiated any personal motives. He was taking the same line, so he was believed to have declared, as he had taken in 1930 when he had thrown the weight of his troops on the side of the Central Government but had refused to allow them to fight against the then Northern Armies. He frankly admitted that he had taken a course of action which he could not defend, in order to bring to the Generalissimo's notice the facts of the situation in Shensi as he knew them. Saddened by the waste of Chinese money, Chinese lives and Chinese property in civil wars, he and those with him refused to regard the perpetual pursuit of "so-called bandits"—who were "still Chinese despite their views"—when one-sixth of China had been allowed to fall into foreign hands. They felt that the campaign in Suiyuan demanded the full co-operation and backing of the Central Government. If this progressive erosion of Chinese soil was to be checked, they alluded bitterly to the fact that the first sight vouchsafed to Shensi of the aeroplanes enthusiastically subscribed for by the people of China was in the guise of messengers of death sent against Chinese. The world, they felt, would be amazed at the sight of Chinese fighting Chinese when the danger of foreign aggression was so real. General Chang Hsueh-liang was ready to accept the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek whose powers should not be

VIVID ACCOUNT OF MUTINY

Picked Troops Under "Young Marshal" Participate

Tientsin, Dec. 22. A graphic picture of the Sian coup was unveiled yesterday before members of the Hoppel-Charhar Political Council by a special emissary of Chang Hsueh-liang, the Kokotsu News Agency reported to-day.

The mutiny, the report said, was as well arranged as was the Army rebellion in Tokyo on Feb. 28. Picked troops, commanded directly by Chang and Yang Hu-cheng, received "stand-by" orders at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Exactly at 8 o'clock in the morning of December 12 two battalions, headed by Chang, surrounded the hotel at Huchingchih occupied by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The Generalissimo's bodyguards, realising that something was amiss, immediately opened fire. In the ensuing fighting, Col. Chiang Hsiao-hsien, commander of the bodyguards, was shot and killed.

With the guards overpowered or killed, the raiders then, according to the report, rushed into the hotel in a search for the Generalissimo. He was found on a hill, behind the building, trying to effect his escape.

He was immediately taken back to his rooms and locked up, together with Mr. Li-tzu, chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government. The emissary told the listeners, according to Kokotsu, that Gen. Chiang was at the Huchingchih hot springs.

Acting simultaneously, troops commanded by Gen. Yang, started marching from the Sian railway station, attacking the inn which housed high officials accompanying Gen. Chiang.

During the raid, Mr. Shao Yuan-cheng, chairman of the Party Historical Compilation Committee and former Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan, attempted to escape by jumping from an upper story window. He was severely injured and shortly afterwards succumbed to his injuries.

A small detachment, the report went on, simultaneously raided the house of Mr. Shao. The attackers were met by the wife of the provincial governor, who, brandishing a revolver, attempted to stop them. She was killed instantly.

Two days before the coup, the emissary reportedly said, 5,000 demonstrators presented the "Young Marshal" with a demand for the creation of a people's anti-Japanese front. Chang, according to the report, assured the demonstrators that he had already made all necessary plans and asked the students to leave the disposal of the matter to him.

Another factor which, according to the emissary, impelled the "Young Marshal" to stage the coup was the alleged duplicity of the Generalissimo who wrote to both Chang and Yang warning them to be on guard against each other.

Among the officials who heard the envoy's report, the news agency said, was Gen. Chang Tzu-chung, Mayor of Tientsin and a former subordinate of the "Young Marshal."—Dome.

The New Life Movement Association of Hsueh-hsien has submitted to the Provincial Association a plan for improving the existing customs of wedding and funeral which are far too elaborate and expensive. The proposal is being considered by the officers in charge.

It was broadly asserted that the Communist leaders were sick of being harried from pillar to post, but no animosity toward Government, but wanted to have their requirements understood—requirements which arose from the economic condition of the people who were the victims of a failure to carry out plans devised by the Government for economic reconstruction. General Chang Hsueh-liang seemed to be convinced that his arguments had not been entirely in vain, although General Chiang Kai-shek made it perfectly clear that the will of the Central Government must prevail. Assurances having been given to all chiefly concerned, the discussions eventually terminated in the arrangement for the flight to Loyang and subsequently to Nanking. The Government troops have been withdrawn and General Yang Hu-cheng remains in command at Sian. General Chang Hsueh-liang, satisfied with the reception of his views, then intimated his readiness to proceed to Nanking to face a full inquiry into his actions.

The Reds Tired Out

It was broadly asserted that the Communist leaders were sick of being harried from pillar to post, but no animosity toward Government, but wanted to have their requirements understood—requirements which arose from the economic condition of the people who were the victims of a failure to carry out plans devised by the Government for economic reconstruction. General Chang Hsueh-liang seemed to be convinced that his arguments had not been entirely in vain, although General Chiang Kai-shek made it perfectly clear that the will of the Central Government must prevail. Assurances having been given to all chiefly concerned, the discussions eventually terminated in the arrangement for the flight to Loyang and subsequently to Nanking. The Government troops have been withdrawn and General Yang Hu-cheng remains in command at Sian. General Chang Hsueh-liang, satisfied with the reception of his views, then intimated his readiness to proceed to Nanking to face a full inquiry into his actions.

WILD REJOICING AT LEADER'S RELEASE

Unprecedented Celebrations in Many Cities in China: Chinese Abroad Share Jubilation

Nanking, Dec. 26.

An unreserved outburst of rejoicing swept the country from Kiangsu to Yunnan and from Hanoi to Kwangtung, last night as news spread like wildfire, announcing the arrival in Loyang of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Fifteen minutes after the Generalissimo landed in Loyang the entire nation learned of the glad tidings through coloured handbills circulated by the various bureaux and correspondents of the Central News Agency in every province.

"The people went wild with joy," reported C.N.A. correspondents from 23 cities in 18 provinces, including Chengtu, Tungkuang, Canton, Hankow, Hsuehchow, Chungking, Peiping, Tientsin, Nanchang, Wuhu, Chengchow, Hangchow, Tsingtao, Amoy, Foochow, Kwelyang, Ninghsia, Chingkiang, Loyang, Changsha, Kunming and Hongkong.

Never before had such a spontaneous outburst of joy on the part of the people been witnessed as that expressed last night to celebrate the liberation of the Generalissimo.

Every Form of Celebration

Without organization beforehand, the people joined in parades, fire-crackers were exploded in more abundance than on New Year's Day, factory sirens blew, the cities were bedazzled, radio announcers gave out the happy news, and the peoples shouted "Long Live The Republic of China," "Long Live Gen. Chiang Kai-shek."

Traffic on the main thoroughfares in most cities was held up for over an hour by parades, in some cities, for hours.

Evening newspapers sold like "hot cakes," and morning papers issued extras in practically every city. Cinemas and theatres posted handbills, announcing the happy news.

A continuous stream of telegrams of congratulations poured into Loyang from civil and military leaders in all parts of the country.

In Hankow, Nanchang, Hangchow and Loyang, mass celebration meetings were held this morning, jubilant over the fact that the Generalissimo, unanimously hailed as the National Leader of China, will once more direct the affairs of the State.—Central News.

Peiping Students Celebrate

Peiping, Dec. 26. Students from many schools and universities staged demonstrations today in celebration of General Chiang Kai-shek's release, shouting slogans such as "Support our leader!" and "Congratulations to the Generalissimo!"

General Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hoppel and Charhar Political Council, interviewed by the Chinese press this morning, said he had telegraphed his congratulations to General Chiang Kai-shek on his release. He was glad the situation had been cleared up without bloodshed or injury to the Generalissimo. He considered that the settlement indicated that Chang Hsueh-liang was not an ally of the Reds.

All China, General Sung urged, should support the Central Government, and the Communists should be wiped out.

General Sung revealed that shortly after the revolt broke out at Sian on December 12, Chang Hsueh-liang wired him for his views on reorganizing the Central Government. He had replied that he would never agree to the inclusion of Communists. The idea of a people's front was Red propaganda; such a front was not needed; what was needed was a strong central government.

Chinese newspapers of all shades of opinion hail the release of General Chiang Kai-shek with rejoicing. That such a serious situation appears to have been completely settled without bloodshed indicates, they say, that China has made political progress.

The "Ta Kung Pao" declares that the settlement is a victory for the conscience of the people. Other newspapers point out that the news of General Chiang's release came on Christmas Day, which is a day of universal rejoicing.

Some journals believe that the fact that Chang Hsueh-liang arrived at Loyang with the Generalissimo indicates that the situation has been completely liquidated, and that, if any views of or proposals put forward by the rebels would be beneficial to the country, the Government would be well advised to consider them.—Reuter.

Manila Excitement

Manila, Dec. 26. The wildest excitement was caused in Chinese quarters in Manila last night by Reuter's flash of the release of General Chiang Kai-shek. Extras were rushed out bearing the glad tidings, while fire-crackers were discharged in celebration.

Police stations in the city were subsequently packed with Chinese

rounded up for violating the ordinance prohibiting firecrackers within the limits of the city. Most of the arrested Chinese, however, took their detention in good humour, declaring it was well worth it.—Reuter.

Canton Joins Movement

Canton, Dec. 25. The news of General Chiang Kai-shek's release was received here this evening with the wildest joy. Continuous firing of crackers broke the sorrowful silence and gloom which had hung over the city during the past fortnight.

Unprecedented scenes of celebration were witnessed as huge crowds jammed the streets listening to radio broadcasts of the Generalissimo's release, beating gongs and blowing bugles. The celebration extended far into the night.—Reuter.

Washington Reaction

Washington, Dec. 25. Press dispatches reporting the release of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek were regarded as "very good news" in official circles here to-day. It was felt that the release of the Generalissimo would greatly ease the tension in the Far East, through the resumption of the Chinese trend toward economic and political rehabilitation.—United Press.

Japan's Sympathy Appreciated

Tokyo, Dec. 26. Ambassador Hsu Shih-ying, informed by Domei last night of the release of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek by the Sian rebels, declared that he would "never forget" the sympathy shown by the Japanese Government and people to China in her crisis.

Declining to make any predictions regarding future political developments in China, Mr. Hsu said that he hoped for the strengthening of the National Government.—Domei.

FIRE-CRACKERS START BIG FIRE

Chengchow, Dec. 27. Fire-crackers set off by the local populace in celebrating the safe return of the Generalissimo were responsible for a disastrous fire which swept away more than 40 houses here last night. Drugs and herbs valued at \$200,000 were destroyed.—Central News.

CHANG'S BROTHER ARRESTED

Tientsin, Dec. 24. Mr. Chang Hsueh-cheng, younger brother of Chang Hsueh-liang, leader of the military revolt in Sian, was behind bars here to-day on charges of conspiracy to disturb the peace.

Police allege that Mr. Chang had been plotting an uprising here and in other North China areas in sympathy with the coup of his brother. An undisclosed number of alleged accomplices in the conspiracy are also being detained.

Gen. Chang Hsueh-ming, another brother of the "Young Marshal," disappeared from his residence in the British Concession here on December 17, because he feared an attempt on his life by the supporters of General Chiang Kai-shek.—Domei.

ECHO OF SIANFU REVOLT

Tientsin, Dec. 25. An echo of the Sianfu revolt was heard here when the police in the Chinese city raided the headquarters of a group of persons alleged to have been engaged in plotting to create disturbances in the Tientsin area as a diversion on behalf of Chang Hsueh-liang's rebels.

Sixteen people, including two women, were arrested during the raid, and they are accused by the police of being the principals in the plot, in which Chang Hsueh-chien, brother of Chang Hsueh-liang, is alleged to be implicated as "commander of the North-eastern National Revolutionary Army."

The commander's seal and letters of appointment were seized among a large file of papers, which are also said to have included a letter addressed to Chang Hsueh-chien giving a list of armed men distributed in the Luanhsia area.

These, according to the letter, totalled 20,000, many of whom were armed with rifles.—Reuter.

Serious concern over the freeing of the Taku harbour is shown in the navigation circles in Tientsin and the various organizations in charge have been requested to take precautionary measures. At a meeting of the freezing-prevention committee of the Haiho Engineering Bureau, it was decided that the ice-breakers should keep on working inside and outside the harbour and, if necessary, giant ice-breakers should be rented from Shanghai.

NANKING SUSPENDS HOSTILITIES

Mr. T. V. Soong Appeals to Gov't. to Wait

Nanking, Dec. 23.
Hostilities by the Government against Chang Hsueh-liang have been suspended for three days at the request of Mr. T. V. Soong, Governor of the Bank of China, who has telegraphed to Nanking from Sianfu, the Shensi capital and headquarters of the rebel forces.

Mr. Soong arrived in Sianfu yesterday with his sister, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the captive President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, and Mr. W. H. Donald, Australian adviser to General Chiang. Mr. Soong's request is variously interpreted in political circles here. The majority suggest that it is the result of a trick by Chang Hsueh-liang to delay the military operations of the Government while he continues to concentrate his own troops, but others believe that a settlement of the revolt is now likely in consequence of Mr. Soong's effort.

Commenting on the order for the suspension of hostilities for three days, official circles point out that Government aeroplanes are continuing their daily observation flights and will bomb the rebels if they attempt to move into new positions. No attempt will be made, however, to attack them if they remain in their present positions.

All circles are watching developments with anxiety, but no information has been received to confirm the report that a compromise has been reached.

As Mr. Soong is not empowered to negotiate on any of the political issues raised by the rebels, it is pointed out that the scope of any offers he may make to Chang Hsueh-liang is necessarily extremely limited.

Nevertheless, the action of the Government in acceding to his request indicates its desire to avoid civil strife if a settlement can be reached which does not compromise the nation on questions of policy and principle. Mr. Soong, it is felt, should be given every chance of using to the full whatever means he may have at his disposal effect the release of the Generalissimo.—Reuter.

Chihsui Captured

Loyang, Dec. 23.
The capture of Chihsui, midway between Hwahsien and Weinan about 75 kilometers from Sian, by government troops is the latest development in the punitive expedition against Chang Hsueh-liang, the leader of the insurgents in Sian. Dispatches from the front state that government troops entered Chihsui yesterday evening and were continuing to push westward toward Weinan, which is about 45 miles from Sian.—Central News.

Japan's Policy

Tokyo, Dec. 23.
Japan will maintain a policy of non-intervention in the current dispute between the Chinese Government and Chang Hsueh-liang, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, told members of the Privy Council this morning.

The Government will, however, strongly object to any compromise in China the terms of which include co-operation with the Communists, he pointed out. The Foreign Minister was urged by several members of the Council to "march in step" with the Army in carrying out his China policy.—Domei.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu Angry

Tientsin, Dec. 23.
Angered by the reports that Yu Hsueh-chung, has joined the rebellion of Chang Hsueh-liang, General Wu Pei-fu, erstwhile leader of the Chihli clique, has telegraphed to Yu rebuking him for his revolt.

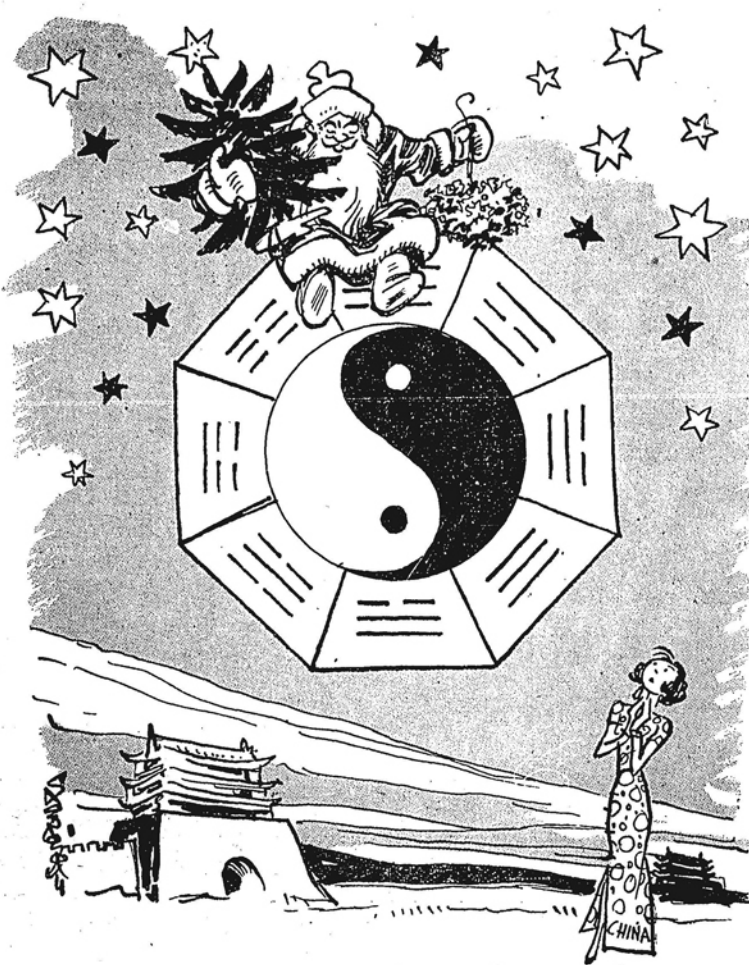
General Wu, in his message, advises Yu to sever all relations with the insurgents and return to the Central Government fold.—Kuo-Min.

Lanchow Loosed

Loyang, Dec. 24.
The East and West Route Armies of the Punitive Expeditionary Force of the Central Government have completed plans for a joint drive on the rebels in Shensi. It is stated that the Central Government forces are aiming to continue the campaign against the communists in Shensi following the suppression of the rebels at Sian.

Further details received here to-day regarding the revolt in Lanchow under the rebel troops of Hsueh-chung reveal that the Kansu city was looted for two days and nights on December 12 and 13. Not one family, rich or poor, escaped the outrages of the insurgents, who are reported to have murdered the director of public safety at Lanchow and other high government officials.

All communications between Sian and Lanchow have been disrupted.—Central News.



FATHER CHRISTMAS CALLS AT SIAN

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK RELEASED AND BACK IN NANKING

(Continued from page 522.)

and General Chiang Kai-shek and his erstwhile captor left Sianfu for Loyang en route to Nanking.

The fact that Chang Hsueh-liang has proceeded to the capital indicates that he must have received assurances for his personal safety from Gen. Chiang.

The Generalissimo and his party knew about their impending departure from Sianfu only half an hour before they took off for Loyang in Chang Hsueh-liang's private aeroplane at 4 p.m. yesterday, Chang Hsueh-liang himself was a member of the party.

When the Generalissimo was taken to Sianfu from Huachingchin, the report where he was staying when the revolt occurred on December 12, he refused to speak to any one, and he maintained that silence until Mr. Donald arrived in Sianfu two days later. He then spoke for the first time. On Mr. Donald's persuasion, General Chiang moved to Chang Hsueh-liang's private residence, which is equipped with steam heating and other modern conveniences.

Gen. Chiang's liberation caused profound relief in Nanking, where huge crowds through the streets last night to give expression to their feelings in wild rejoicing. Gen. Chiang's first action after his release was to order the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Government troops sent to Shensi. The order was transmitted personally by General Chiang Ting-ven to the troops along the Lunghai railway, who had already withdrawn to Hsiangyang, near Weinan. They had been advancing towards Sianfu preparatory to attacking the rebel city if Gen. Chiang were not released.

It is now explained on behalf of Chang Hsueh-liang that the events in Sianfu were due to a misunderstanding which has now been cleared up. The "Young Marshal" believed that Gen. Chiang intended to dismiss him from his posts and disband his troops. The appointment of General Chiang Ting-ven as commander-in-chief of the bandit suppression forces in the North-west strengthened this belief. Furthermore, his troops had not been paid for some time. He therefore detained the Generalissimo for self-protection.

After several conversations with Gen. Chiang and after reading his private diary, which was seized after

the Generalissimo was taken prisoner, Chang Hsueh-liang began to realize, however, that he had misjudged the situation.

Funds Misappropriated

It transpired, in the first place, that the Generalissimo did not intend to disband the "Young Marshal's" troops and, in the second place, that the money to pay his men had been sent by the Government, but had been misappropriated by one of his subordinates.

Immediately these points became clear, Chang Hsueh-liang, according to the explanation offered on his behalf, released the Generalissimo. The subordinate responsible for the disappearance of the money has now been arrested by Chang Hsueh-liang's order.

A few hours before the news of General Chiang's release was received orders had been issued for a resumption of the offensive against the rebels to-morrow. Government troops were rapidly taking up positions in readiness for a general advance. Those holding the Lunghai railway were to have occupied Weinan as soon as the order to advance was received and thence to have pushed on to Sianfu.

Loyalists Prepare to Attack

Other troops advancing towards Sianfu from Hankow along the Hupeh-Shensi highway were already within striking distance of the Shensi capital, having made contact with the 13th Division which had been defending Sianyang. They were also in touch with the troops of General Feng Chin-chai, one of the General Yang Hsueh-chung's subordinates, who recently pledged allegiance to Nanking, although Yang had thrown in his lot with Chang Hsueh-liang.

Meanwhile, Government forces which had been stationed in Kansu, including General Hu Tsung-nan's 1st Army Corps and troops commanded by Generals Mao Ping-ven and Hsu Keh-chung, were hurriedly concentrating at designated positions with headquarters in Ninghsia.

They were preparing to attack Lanchow, the Kansu capital, which had been seized by rebels under General Yu Hsueh-chung, and also to block any attempt by Chang Hsueh-liang to escape to the west. Nanking was sending food, ammunition and money to Kansu by air.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OPINION ON RELEASE

Compromise Plan Believed to Have Been Accepted

Tokyo, Dec. 26.

Diplomatic circles to-day united in hailing the release of General Chiang Kai-shek.

"The Japanese Government felt that the detention of Gen. Chiang at Sian was a matter of deep sorrow for the Chinese nation and expressed its sympathy to the authorities at Nanking," the spokesman for the Foreign Office said. "We now rejoice with our Chinese neighbours over the safe arrival at Loyang of Gen. Chiang," he added.

Gaimusho circles, however, pointed out the need for a careful watch on future developments in the Chinese situation, since nothing definite is yet known regarding the terms of the compromise agreement between Gen. Chiang and the Central Government.

Political observers here believe that the compromise offer made by Mr. T. V. Soong and Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, respectively Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China and Pacification Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan, was readily accepted by Gen. Chiang, who realized that he has forfeited national sympathy by imprisoning the Generalissimo.

If the Nanking Government accepts Gen. Chiang's demands, especially those dealing with co-operation with Communists and resistance to Japan, Sino-Japanese relations will be aggravated, these observers asserted.

"Young Marshal" May Retire

This, however, was held unlikely by experts who recalled the determined extermination of Communists by Gen. Chiang following his break with the Wuhan Government and his continued efforts at suppressing the Reds in China.

Army authorities shared similar views, but refused to comment "until the situation becomes more clarified." The "Young Marshal," military circles believed, probably would retire and go abroad. Gen. Chiang would probably withdraw temporarily from active political life as soon as the aftermath of coup was settled, but would soon return to take the helm of State affairs by popular demand. His popularity, it was held here, exceeds that of any Chinese in modern history and probably would be further increased as the result of the Sian affair.—Domei.

DEATH OF GERMAN IN SIAN?

Report Received in Private Letter from Area

News was received from Sian on Dec. 22 in a private letter to Shanghai, "All O. K. including San Yuan people" (missionaries across the river) is stated in the one-page message written in brief phrases. "Of foreigners" the letter continues, "nobody was hurt except some Germans—Herr Wunsch (dentist) was killed and Frisee beat up." The German Consulate in Shanghai had received no word late that afternoon of the reported death of Herr Wunsch.

"No anti-foreignism except Japanese and German" the letter continues, "and all Japanese had left. If things get worse, we hope that a plane may get us out—no notification from Consul." The letter goes on to say that if defeated, the German Yang Hu-Cheng may begin looting but that the Young Marshal will not.

The correspondent began his message by saying "no wires or letters since trouble began" and that he was sending the letter by plane. The belief is that it had been first sent to Nanking and had come to Shanghai in a Government, or private plane, for it had obviously not arrived by any airmail service.

That there is much snow in Sian was a further report included in the letter.

All Reported Safe

Peiping, Dec. 27.

Six German residents in Sian and several others in other parts of Shensi are all safe, according to word received by the German Embassy here from the Shensi capital to-day.

The local American Embassy has also received a telegram from Loyang stating that the 21 American residents in Shensi and Kansu have decided not to evacuate as the peaceful settlement of the Sian revolt has been effected.—Central News.

Nanking, Dec. 21.

The American Embassy here received word this morning from Mr. Herman Swenson, an American missionary in Sianfu, that all Americans in the rebel headquarters were safe.

Word has also been received from Kansu to the effect that all Americans in Pingliang and Tsinjing are safe, but nothing is known of the Americans residing in Lanchow, the capital of Kansu.—Reuter.

LIBERATION PLEASES ROME AND PARIS

Rome, Dec. 27.

The liberation of General Chiang Kai-shek and the passing of the crisis in Chinese governmental affairs is enthusiastically greeted by the Italian press.

It is recalled that Count Galeazzo Ciano, at present Italian Foreign Minister and former Italian Minister to China, sent a message to General Chang Hsueh-liang, who was an old friend of his, telling him that if he was siding with Communists against Nanking, their friendship could no longer continue. He also is alleged to have urged the liberation of the Generalissimo.

The "Giornale d'Italia," in recalling this, states that the situation in China is now clarified and that the danger of a new civil war in China has been overcome for the present at least.—Havas.

Paris Comment

Paris, Dec. 27.

"The clearest result of the liberation of General Chiang Kai-shek is the weakening of communism in China," writes "Le Journal" to-day, as Paris papers devoted much space to comments concerning the end of the rebellion of General Chang Hsueh-liang.

"The rebels counted chiefly on the hostility of Chinese nationalists to Japan and the support of the Soviets," the paper continues. "However, young Chinese nationalists did not move."

On the other hand, "Le Populaire" asserts that China still must decide on the Suiyuan question. Will Japan pursue its occupation of Inner Mongolia? Will Nanking block the route of the Japanese into Suiyuan? After the conclusion of the incident at Sianfu these serious problems still present themselves to the Chinese Government.—Havas.

The system of mass weddings which has proved so popular in other parts of China, will be shortly introduced in Peiping. Regulations governing the celebration of these weddings have been approved by the Peiping Municipality and made public. These provide that a mass wedding will take place every three months and that at each wedding the minimum number of couples shall be twenty and the maximum fifty.

MONGOL PRINCE'S REPORTED ARMISTICE

False, Says Chinese Military Leaders: Further Massing of Troops on Suiyuan Border

Pingtichuan, Dec. 22.

THE telegram reported to have been sent to the Chinese government leaders on December 18 by Prince Teh, leader of the Mongol irregulars who have been attacking Suiyuan, is declared to be a fake by the local military. It is stated that the armistice plea was issued with the intention of disrupting the Suiyuan military arrangements to play for more time to bring up further reinforcements from the rear.

The Chinese authorities here are taking no chances and are continuing to maintain strict precautions against further attacks.

The telegram is stated to have been signed by Prince Teh and Tso Shih-hai, commander of the Manchukuoan forces, announcing the suspension of hostilities in Suiyuan in order that all attention may be centered on effecting the release of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from the Sian rebels.

An independent report received here to-day states that the remnants of Wang Ying's irregulars have been entirely surrendered to the government forces. They are now concentrated outside of Taolin in

eastern Suiyuan and arrangements for the surrender of their arms were completed here last night between their representative and the local military officials.

Further defections are reported among the group of 2,000 irregulars at Nanhao and it is stated that they have moved to a section west of Changpei. Certain quarters are reported to be highly dissatisfied with the results of the Wang Ying and are alleged to have stopped sending food money and ammunition to the irregulars.—Central News.

Irregular Forces Mutiny

Kweihua, Dec. 23.

The lull on the eastern front in Suiyuan is expected to be prolonged as certain quarters are now occupied with the mobilization of reinforcements from the rear and the defection in the ranks of the irregulars has compelled them to change their strategy.

They are not relying on Li Shou-hsin and Chang Wan-ching, Manchukuoan commanders, and have ordered the irregulars in Jehol to move up to Shanghai in northern Charhar. Three thousand irregulars are now reported to be advancing towards Chaper preparatory to renewing attacks on the Chinese lines.

Another group of 5,000 men staged an unsuccessful mutiny on December 21. Fighting is reported to have broken out when the irregulars loyal to certain quarters attempted to disarm the mutineers.

The remnants under Chang Wan-ching are now being closely watched by the loyal irregulars as it is generally believed that they are planning to surrender to the Chinese army.

It now transpires that Gen. Sun Tien-yung, who volunteered his service for the defence of Jehol in the spring of 1933, was instrumental in the surrender of Chin Hsian-chang and Shih Yu-shan and others to the government troops. In view of the successful part which he played, Gen. Fu Tso-yi, and Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan, chairman of the Suiyuan provincial government and Hsiao Charhar Political Council, respectively, have recommended to the Central Government that Gen. Sun, who is now living in retirement, be appointed Peace Preservation Commander for Northern Charhar and that the former irregulars be placed under him.—Central News.

Wang Ying's Death Rumoured

Kweihua, Dec. 24.

Wang Ying, commander of the irregulars, who was chiefly responsible for the invasion of eastern Suiyuan, was executed at an un-revealed point north of Shanghai on the night of December 21, according to an unconfirmed report circulated here yesterday.

It is stated that Wang had aroused the ire of certain quarters for his failure in the Suiyuan drive and because he refused to lead another attack he was put to death.

A force of 2,300 irregulars, commanded by An Hui-ling, Wang Tze-hsiu and Lu Tsung-yi, who recently surrendered to the government side, was taken over by General Tseng Yen-yi, Deputy Commander at Hsingho in eastern Suiyuan yesterday.

In a well disciplined manner and with high morale the surrendered troops came over with 2,800 rifles. After an inspection General Tseng distributed \$52,000 among them.—Central News.

THREE DAYS HOLIDAY AT NEW YEAR

Chinese Government Issues Mandate

Nanking, Dec. 28.

China will observe a three-day New Year holiday, according to a mandate issued by the National Government to-day. A ceremony will be held at the Kuofu on New Year's day to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

Military and civil officials who were on the honours list as published by the National Government on October 10, and November 12, the Independence Day and the Birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen respectively, will be decorated personally by President Lin Sen on December 30.—Central News.

FIRE AT HANGCHOW HOSPITAL

Nurses' Home Destroyed in Outbreak

The Hangchow Mission Hospital, one of the largest in China and rendering invaluable service to all Chinese residents in Hangchow and around the city, has suffered a most severe blow through the destruction by fire of the nurses' home on Dec. 21. The fire, which started in an adjoining house, quickly spread to the nurses' home, almost completely destroying it. This leaves the hospital in a most distressing condition, and the Superintendent, Dr. S. D. Sturton, is appealing for a fund to help supply quarters for the large nursing staff attached to the hospital. It is hoped to rebuild the hospital in the near future, but this has not yet become a definite plan, and the hospital, now that the nurses' quarters have been destroyed, has practically nowhere in which to house them.

The Hangchow Hospital is financed by the Church Missionary Society. It has a very extensive field of activities, covering out-patients, maternity wards, infant welfare clinics, a Lock Hospital, orthopaedic and X-ray departments, a Leprosy Hospital, etc., and the importance of its work to the district in which it is situated cannot be over-emphasized. One of its latest activities is country work. About once a month, a group of doctors and nurses from the hospital visits the surrounding villages, dealing on the spot with patients who find it difficult to come into the city. On one occasion over 600 patients were dealt with in a day by those engaged in this branch of the work.

Subscriptions should be sent to Dr. S. D. Sturton, C.M.S. Hospital, Hangchow, Chekiang.

WOULD-BE ASSASSINS ON TRIAL

Sequel to Attempt on Life of Mr. Wang Ching-wei

Nanking, Dec. 27.

The final hearing of the case against the various suspects arrested for complicity in the attempt in November last year on the life of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, then President of the Executive Yuan, was held at the Metropolitan Court yesterday.

The suspects present were Chang Yu-hua, Ho Pu-kwang, Liu Shu-yung, Li Hui-cheng, Hsiao Chang-ling, and Lu Ching-chi.

After remarks in their own defence were made by the accused, Mr. Lo Jen-chi, Prosecutor of the Kiangsu Provincial High Court, reviewed the charges and asked the Judge to find the prisoners guilty.

The lawyers for the accused refuted the charge of the Prosecutor that the accused are guilty of violation of Article 1, Section 3, of the Emergency Law governing the Punishment of Crimes endangering the Republic.

Judgment will be given on December 31.—Kuo Min.

TRACK CHANGES FOR YUEH-HAN LINE

Effort to Avoid Repetition of Accidents

Canton, Dec. 21.

Fundamental measures are being taken by the Canton-Hankow Railway Administration to prevent further train accidents.

The railway track at Shih-Chin-Kung-Li on the Kwangtung-Hunan border, measuring a distance of 300 kilometres, will be relaid to ensure traffic safety. The section which was originally at a low-lying level, was raised with mud and ballast. During recent months, rain freshets have undermined part of the track.

To avert danger the railway authorities decided to lay a new track, taking a round-about way at the foot of a hill. Construction work on this new track, measuring about 400 kilometres, will be started shortly and is expected to be completed before the end of next March.

In view of the frequency of train accidents along the Pinchow-Lochang section the schedule has been so rearranged that hereafter most trains will be run in this section in the daytime. Night train services here will be minimized.

To look after train services in this section an additional traffic bureau will be inaugurated. At present the railway has three traffic bureaux under the traffic department in charge of the Canton-Shaochow, Chuchow-Lochang and Huan-Kiangsi sections respectively.—Central News.

AEROPLANE BURNED AT CHENG TU

C.N.A.C.'s Machine Meets Accident on Christmas

Only brief details were available at the China National Aviation Corporation's local offices regarding the destruction of the Seecan, one of the Corporation's big aeroplanes on the Shanghai-Chengtu air service, on Christmas morning.

According to a message received here at 10 a.m. on Christmas Day the plane whilst taking off at Chengtu for Shanghai at 7 a.m., met an accident and fire began in the engine. The American pilot, Mr. H. Broiles, and ten passengers, all Chinese, hurriedly left the machine and nobody was injured. All mails and luggage were saved, but the machine was destroyed beyond repair.

Mr. E. M. Allison, chief of the C.N.A.C.'s operations department, has gone up-river to investigate.

GOOD WORK DONE IN KIANGSI

Rehabilitation Being Pushed by Government

Rapid and satisfactory progress is now being made in the rehabilitation work in Kiangsi province, formerly the stronghold of the Chinese communist-bandits, according to Dr. Fu-liang Chang, director of the Rural Welfare Centres in that province.

Dr. Chang told the Central News Agency on Dec. 21 that 200 workers, both men and women, are now engaged in 10 centres in the province, half of which are in the heart of the territory which was once controlled and ravaged by the Reds. Altogether 500,000 people in the province are being directly benefited by the work under Dr. Chang's direction, which includes agriculture improvement, rural health, rural education, home industry, co-operatives and work for women.

The co-operatives, Dr. Chang emphasized, are making rapid progress and include such work as production, marketing consumption and grain storage co-operatives.

Tracing the history of the Rural Welfare Service, Dr. Chang revealed that the work was first started by the National Economic Council nearly three years ago following the collapse of the communist movement in Kiangsi, but since last July, the work has been transferred to the Ministry of Industry.

The reason why the service has been able to carry on its work in such a satisfactory manner, is due largely to the close co-operation between the Central, provincial and district governments, in the opinion of Dr. Chang.

Governor Commended

He highly commended Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, the provincial chairman, for the enlightened administration which he has given the province during the last few years. In the health and education work in particular, the provincial government has generously supplied money and staff members to carry out the programme.

Reconstruction work in the province is also progressing rapidly, Dr. Chang said, and at present more than half of the areas which were ravaged by the communist bandits have been completely restored, although the reconstruction of the houses has been comparatively slow. The population of the province was decreased considerably during the Red menace, but to-day some of the refugees who fled to other provinces for safety are gradually returning to their former homes.

The new Chung-Cheng Medical School at Nanchang, which is subsidized by the Central Government, will be ready next September and, according to Dr. Chang, the school will attempt to produce a lower grade of doctors whose chief emphasis will be on public health and will utilize work which is now under the welfare centre.

Dr. Chang left on December 23 in the ss. Scharnhorst for Geneva at the invitation of the League of Nations to make a study of the administration and organization work of rural centres in Europe. He will spend six months largely in the Balkan States, and also in Denmark, Poland and Russia, where the conditions in the rural welfare centres are more similar to those in China. Dr. Chang pointed out that the projects embodied in such undertakings are a life-time study and that he will merely attempt to investigate the administrative and organization work in the countries which he plans to visit.

Dr. Chang was accompanied by his wife who will study the women's work in the rural centres in Europe. They will also visit the United States, returning to China next August.—Central News.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES JAPAN

One Life Lost, Two Missing: Ten Injured

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

An earthquake, luckily not serious, was felt to-day in Tokyo and other parts of Japan.

The only loss of life and damage to property occurred in Nishima, an island with 4,000 inhabitants situated south of Oshima Island.

One person was killed there, two are missing and ten injured, while two houses were demolished and 500 partly damaged.

The epicentre of the earthquake, which occurred at 9.17 this morning, was in the Pacific Ocean.

Among the places where it was felt were the prefectures of Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka.—Reuter.

Landslides Reported

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

Hundreds of buildings on Nishima, one of the Izu islands south of here, were reduced to a shambles by a severe earthquake this morning.

Early messages received here reported several persons missing, but, with the tremors continuing throughout the morning, no confirmation could be obtained.

The shocks were also felt this morning in Tokyo, Chiba, Shizuoka and other prefectures in Central Japan. They were of sufficient violence to stop clocks.

Roads throughout Nishima were littered with deep fissures, while numerous landslides were reported from various parts of the island.

Frightened by continuous tremors, the 4,000 inhabitants of the island sought safety in the open spaces. The damage, one of the official reports received here said, was caused mainly to stone buildings, the Japanese-style wooden structures resisting the vibrations of the earth.

Shocks Recur

One of the reports received early this afternoon by the Tokyo Prefectural Office said that numerous buildings which escaped the quake, burned down later in the morning in a disastrous fire.

The recurrence of shocks, another message said, made it impossible for the Nishima authorities to make a check of the material losses.

The Tokyo Communications Bureau was informed of the complete breakdown of the power station in Nishima and serious damages to power lines.

A naval flying-boat left Yokosuka this afternoon for Nishima to make an aerial survey of the damage.

The Central Meteorological Observatory placed the epicenter at sea, at a point 4,000 metres off Nishima and predicted that the tremors would not recur in the near future.

Nishima, the biggest village on the island, has 740 households, with most of the inhabitants engaging in fishing.—Domei.

JAPAN COPPER MINE DAM GIVES WAY

Tragedy Again Devastates Akita Community

Osaruzawa, Dec. 22.

Eight mangled bodies were exhumed by this noon from the debris of two auxiliary dams of the Osaruzawa copper mines as the two barriers crumbled under the pressure of water.

Eight other men are still missing, while 36 others received injuries requiring medical attention.

This morning's mishap occurred when a portion of the partially-demolished Nakazawa dam again crumbled to let loose a torrent of stagnant water that lurled itself against two minor barriers under construction at a point about 1,000 metres down stream. Several houses and workers' huts were washed away.

The shrill blasts of emergency sirens brought police and members of young men's and ex-servicemen's associations to the scene to assist the victims.

About 700 persons lost their lives when a large section of the faulty Nakazawa dam gave way after heavy rains early on Nov. 20 trapping the 1,500 inhabitants of the seven villages in the Osaru Valley.—Domei.

Death Toll Increase

Osaruzawa, Dec. 23.

The death toll in the second serious rupture of the Osaruzawa dam of the Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd., mounted to eighteen to-day, while 30 others were known to have been injured in the flood which swept through the Osaru valley yesterday.

Heavy rains and melting snow overtaxed repairs made on the dam over the previous week-end but most of the population of the valley were removed to higher ground before the torrents of water broke through into the valley.—United Press.

DARING GAOLBREAK IN PEIPING

Seventy Criminals Make Good Their Escape

Peiping, Dec. 23.

More than 70 criminals early this morning escaped from the Fourth Hsiao Provincial Prison in Peiping. In one of the most daring gaol breaks in China's history.

A large band of unidentified men stormed the prison from the outside soon after midnight, shot the guards on the walls, broke down the main gate and liberated the prisoners.

Patrols of General Wan Fu-lin's troops heard the firing and rushed to the gaol, to find all the criminals gone. Aided by reinforcements from General Feng Chi-an's forces, they immediately searched the vicinity of the prison, recapturing all but about 70 of the fugitives.

A military cordon was immediately thrown around the city, while the police combed the town for the escaped prisoners. The city returned to normal at 9 o'clock in the morning.—Domei.

All Recaptured

Paoting, Dec. 24.

The event according to an report just issued, suddenly took place at 4.30 in the morning when the inmates of the prison disarmed the wardens, seized their belongings and cut all the telephone lines in an attempt to escape from the gaol.

Upon receipt of the information, a detachment of the local peace reservation forces was dispatched to the scene. A clash ensued when the prisoners offered a stiff resistance.

Aided by the troops of the 53rd Army and provincial gendarmes, the police finally succeeded in disarming the prisoners, but 25 of them were found missing. A city-wide search immediately followed, resulting in the recapture of all the fugitives.—Central News.

NEW AIR LINES BY EURASIA

Three Routes to be Opened on Christmas Day

Nanking, Dec. 23.

The Chengchow-Taiyuan-Peiping and the Peiping-Paotou-Ninghsia air lines of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation will be formally thrown open to traffic on Christmas Day. It was announced here to-day.

North-bound planes of the Chengchow-Taiyuan-Peiping line will depart from Chengchow every Tuesday and Friday, while south-bound planes will arrive at their destinations on the same days.

Both the north-bound and south-bound planes of the Peiping-Paotou-Ninghsia line will depart on Wednesdays, arriving at their destinations on the following day.

The fare for single trips from Nanking to Taiyuan is \$125; to Peiping, \$130; to Paotou, \$200 and to Ninghsia, \$330.—Central News.

Canton-Hankow Service

Hankow, Dec. 23.

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, the Canton-Hankow Airway, operated by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, which has been suspended for some time, will be reopened to traffic on New Year's Day. Simultaneously, a formal ceremony inaugurating through traffic on the Canton-Hankow Railway, which began operations two months ago, will also be held.—Kuo Min.

HALF JAPAN'S INCOME FOR DEFENCES

Record Budget for 1937-38:
Increased Taxation

Tokyo, Dec. 26.
Emperor Hirohito to-day officiated in person at the first opening of a Diet session.

Japan's Fighting Services will receive ¥1,400,018,000 or 46.3 per cent. of Japan's record budgetary expenditures of ¥3,038,581,000 in the 1937-38 fiscal year, the Treasury revealed to-day.

The Army's share of the appropriations will total ¥727,965,000, while the Navy will receive ¥681,663,000. A major share of these funds will be devoted to extraordinary defensive requirements.

Of the revenues, ¥2,014,997,000 will come from ordinary channels, while ¥1,023,584,000 will be derived from special imposts.

Of the expenditures, ¥1,700,910,000 will be devoted to ordinary needs and ¥1,337,671,000 to extraordinary requirements.

Manchuria Costs

The Army's greatest single item of expenditures, ¥269,013,000, will be for expenses in Manchuria. The strengthening of the air defence will cost Japan ¥67,303,000, while improvement in armaments will cost ¥24,741,000. The purchases of war effectives will cost further ¥40,000,000.

The Navy's major new expense will be in connection with the construction of new vessels, ¥60,757,000; expansion and improvement of land and sea establishment, ¥57,567,000; and renovation of warships, ¥50,038,000.

Improvement of the Navy's air branch will require ¥26,076,000; extension of the air corps, further ¥9,634,000; and air defence artillery, additional ¥2,971,000. New expenses in Manchuria will reach ¥10,389,000.

Government Reforms

Of the huge sums to be spent by the Government next year for new national policies, ¥692,197,000 will be earmarked for national defence. Educational reforms will cost ¥1,453,000, while reforms in the taxation system will cost ¥237,192,000.

A total of ¥54,602,000 will be earmarked in the "new national policies" column for the stabilization of the people's livelihood; additional ¥24,310,000 will be spent for loans to farmers and petty industrialists and merchants; while prevention of national calamities will cost ¥20,125,000.

Promotion of industry and trade will require ¥57,745,000; reforms in the trade system and the tariff schedule will cost ¥12,006,000, and promotion of shipping, ¥9,733,000.

Large sums will be spent to make Japan self-sufficient in fuel and mineral resources. A total of ¥22,395,000 will be spent for the liquefaction of coal; ¥1,003,000 to encourage domestic production of steel and iron; and ¥2,822,000 to assure supply of raw material for the fiber industry. Fiber is used as a substitute for wool.

Items in Detail

Promotion of civil aviation, also planned as a part of new policies, will require ¥9,329,000; encouragement of emigration, ¥4,970,000, and emigration to and investment in Manchuria, ¥24,900,000.

Itemized, the expenditures will be:—

	(Ord.)	(Extra.)
	(In ¥. 1,000)	
Imperial Household	4,500	
Foreign Office	18,255	18,013
Home Office	283,322	130,770
Finance Ministry	490,000	79,048
War Ministry	217,404	510,161
Navy Ministry	273,053	407,709
Justice Ministry	30,445	3,561
Education Ministry	15,421	13,333
Agriculture	44,792	81,731
Commerce	6,700	35,645
Communications	105,588	25,709
Overseas Affairs	2,277	22,189
		—Domei.

NEW CHINA BUREAU AT GAIMUSHO

To Promote Co-operation in
Economic Sphere

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

Creation of a section in the Bureau of Investigation charged solely with the task of promoting Sino-Japanese economic co-operation was announced by the Foreign Office yesterday.

Mr. S. Iguchi, Consul in Chicago, who has formerly served in Shanghai, will be the first head of the new section.

Mr. A. Sugihara, until recently Consul in Shanghai, was yesterday promoted to the status of a secretary and appointed to head the second section of the Bureau of Treaties. Mr. Hokoji Ootsubo, Consul in Colombo and until August, 1933, Consul in Shanghai, was attached to the Bureau of Personnel.—Domei.



Mr. Julius Eigner and Mr. Robert Broese,
Representatives of the German Transocean Service in China.

A RUMOUR DENIED IN AMOY

Japanese Consul-General Deals with Paper Alleging
Generalissimo's Death

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Amoy, Dec. 17.

A Japanese-controlled newspaper in Amoy announced that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had been killed along with 160 men who accompanied him to Sian as a bodyguard. The paper had been distributed widely in the afternoon before the attention of the local authorities were drawn to the matter. The mayor without delay crossed the harbour to Kulangsu to interview the Consul-General for Japan and to request him to stop the issue. He telephoned to the office of the paper, ordered the editor to see that no more copies were distributed and to refrain from publishing any more news about the affair.

The telegram containing the erroneous information came from Shanghai. Excitement ran high in the city during the evening and was calmed only when government notices had been posted stating that the news was not correct. It is reported from Changchow that owing to fears concerning the Kwangsi army, the 157th and 158th divisions of the Kuangtung army, stationed at South Fukien, have received orders to return to Kuangtung. No movement southward has yet taken place, however.

The city has for weeks been seething with patriotic fervour. It began with a drive headed by the university students to collect money for comforts for the soldiers fighting in the north and \$16,000 were collected. A lady drew a ring from her finger and handed it over in lieu of a subscription. Its value was seven dollars. Double its value was offered immediately and sent as a subscription. Higher bids were successively made and a jeweller's shop offered to present a silver shield to adorn this patriotic gold circlet. The last offer made was \$170—by some unknown person who signs herself "an old lady of 60." She suggested with her donation that the ring be mounted in the shield that was offered by the jeweller, the names of the subscribers, who desired to purchase the ring should be engraved on it, and that the shield be hung in a public building as a record of the patriotic instinct of the community. No one knows who the original donor of the ring was, but her gift has mounted in value, by these repeated offers to possess it, to over \$500.

Gymnastic Display

The Athletic Association of Fukien held a gymnastic display in the Chungshan Park last Saturday and Sunday. Two hundred young men and ladies from all parts of the Province took part in it and \$500 were procured for the same worthy object.

The chairman of the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ang Hiau-choon, is 72 years of age. But he is still hale and hearty, indeed, so vigorous that he won the veterans race at the last year's city sports against much younger competitors. The members of the Chamber wished to make him a present on the occasion of his 72nd birthday, but he would have none of it. If they wished to give him anything, he said, let them subscribe the money they would spend in a present to him to assist the soldiers of the north in their struggle. This suggestion was enthusiastically received and members

subscribed \$2,641 which has been handed to the Bank of China to be remitted to Suiyuan.

Victims Released by Soldiers

A struggle took place early in the week, near Shima on the road to Changchow, between the military and bandits. The bandits were said to be 100 strong and under the leadership of the famous, or infamous Hwang Kuk-thai. A number of the bandits were shot in the struggle; how many is unknown, but eleven persons were released who were being detained for ransom. Among the papers captured at the bandit's centre was one describing the place as Headquarters of the Anti-Japanese Citizen's Contingent.

Alleged Formosan Murderer

The Japanese Consul has sent special police to Swatow to arrest a Formosan, who is alleged to be concerned in the kidnapping and death of a band conductor, Ngo Seng-chiu. Early last year Amoy was the proud possessor of two brass bands, one owned by the Formosan and the other Chinese-owned. The brother of the murdered man, also a Formosan, organized and financed a bigger and better band than the other two and Ngo Seng-chiu was its business manager and conductor.

Business rivalry brought the two Formosans into conflict; the one undercut the other in prices, and as the new band had more instruments, a larger repertoire, and could probably make more noise if not better music, most of the business went to the latter. Late last year a farmer from Tongan engaged this band to go to the country. He paid \$4 as deposit, arranged to meet the players at a certain spot to guide them to the place of entertainment. The band went with its conductor Ngo Seng-chiu. They were led into the country for many miles and when night fell the guide disappeared and they were lost. They met bandits who relieved them of their instruments, made Ngo Seng-chiu a prisoner and ordered the bandmen to go home. Months passed and nothing was heard of the missing band conductor. Then his brother was approached for ransom and \$1,000 was paid, but it was futile, the missing man never turned up and nothing more was heard of the money.

Evidence Obtained

Early this month the proprietor of the band, the brother of the missing man, was told that the man who had engaged the band and acted as guide, was recognized in Tongan. He went there and secured his arrest. He stated that he was asked by another to go to Amoy and hire the band and advising him to tell the manager that he had already spoken with the other Formosan band-owner, but if terms were better he would settle with this one. The second man was found, and it was discovered that he had received \$100 from the Taiwan band owner to seize the instruments and kidnap the conductor.

The kidnapped man had died in the interval, and his grave was pointed out on the country side near Tongan. The instruments were also found; they had been lying in a disused house. The bones of the dead man

NEWS AND NOTES FROM YUNNAN

Road Building Slow Owing
To Mountainous Terrain

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chaotung, Yun., Nov. 30.

This part of Yunnan seems well supplied with wild geese and for two months flocks of them are both seen and heard, usually flying quite low. As feeding grounds are plentiful, the chances for the good hunter are splendid. These wary birds, however, are hunted not at all, and they are never seen in the market. Suitable guns are quite unknown as yet. The building of motor roads slowly will assist in the development of the region in the matter of hunting as well as in many other ways. Road building hereabouts, made difficult by the high mountains, is proceeding very slowly, though well done. Only a few miles have been constructed of the trunk road to Yunnanfu, via Weining.

Autumn seems to run well into the winter months and so we still have beautiful foliage here and there, though snow now and then shows on the mountains. A trip of ten miles to scenic Talungtung (Great Dragon Cave) is most interesting. From crevices in the cave a constant stream of sparkling water pours forth, perhaps 60 cu. ft. per second. This boon to the thirsty land for many miles of this thereby fertile narrow plain never fails, even in the dry season. Hence it is not strange that the temple built round the pool is much frequented and its gods worshipped.

Nevertheless, though this region has a fragmentary history covering 2,000 years, it is not till about 200 years ago that the first temple was built. Contributions in recent months have been sufficient to bring about repairs, but this restoration is being very cheaply and poorly done. This life-preserving stream is strikingly similar to the one at Chintsi, in Shansi, which latter place is much better known and betempled, though the scenery is hardly as grand.

Season not Severe

The season so far has not been a severe one, and it may be of interest to record that the average minimum temperature for November was 43.6 degrees Fahrenheit, and the average maximum 63.4 degrees.

A poor rice crop has sent the price of this staple soaring, now being 95 per cent. above the market at this time last year. Maize, an equally important staple, has seriously risen also, though not so seriously. A hundred miles or so in several directions the price of rice is much lower, but equalization is out of the question till transportation is made easier by good roads.

Considerable interest has been aroused locally in furnishing comforts for the soldiers at the front in the north and various collecting agencies are at work, specially among the students class, collecting money that the soldiers may have necessities, and also some luxuries. Even the pacifists are glad to join in this commendable effort.

and the instruments were taken to Amoy. When the owner of the other band heard the news that he was implicated, he disappeared. It is supposed he has gone to Swatow and hence the Japanese police were sent to look for him.

GREAT INDIGNATION OVER TREACHERY

Chang Hsueh-liang's Action
Denounced in Huchow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huchow, Che., Dec. 19.

Great indignation is expressed by the Huchow people at the traitorous act of Chang Hsueh-liang in making a prisoner of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Yesterday all higher schools of the city were in a furore on the receipt of directions from the Provincial Government to select 20 delegates, six of whom were to be girls, to go to Sian and petition for the release of the Generalissimo. Great enthusiasm for such an expedition was shown, nearly every student wishing to go. To their disappointment they learned this morning that the crusade had been postponed.

Travellers in the country round about Huchow report that, while much of hardship is being suffered in some places, yet on the whole the country people are much better off than last year or for several past years and in general appear to have a more hopeful and courageous outlook. Except for the regions to the west, near Szan and Hsiaofeng, it is said that the roads and waterways may be travelled without unusual danger of molestation by robbers.

Business Conditions

City merchants seem reluctant to admit that any appreciable business improvement has taken place; on the other hand they are not, as yet, forecasting the opposite. One would gather that the chief lines of business and endeavour are not doing badly, to say the least. No banks have closed lately, nor is any expected to. They have been very careful, it is said, in regard to their loans.

Lately prices for almost all necessities, food and fuel specially, have been increasing, in some instances 10 per cent., with the expectation of a continued increase. People have been advised to lay in a stock of their staple articles of use, since there is a possibility of a scarcity before long.

Dr. A. W. Wasson of Nashville, Tennessee, foreign secretary of the Board of Mission of the M. E. Church, South, is spending a couple of days in Huchow, inspecting the various activities conducted by the Methodist Church in Huchow and getting in touch with the workers. His sympathetic and helpful attitude and his rational suggestions have won for him a warm place in the hearts of the local workers.

Having spent 21 years as a missionary in Korea, and having been a professor for seven years in the Southern Methodist University, he is well qualified to understand the sometimes perplexing problems of the mission field and to give illuminating counsel.

NEUTRALITY ACCORD ON PHILIPPINES

Nations Urged to Guarantee
Independence

Washington, Dec. 26.

Senator William H. King, of Utah, favours the reaching of an agreement between the nations of the world at the earliest possible moment guaranteeing Philippine independence.

"The independence and economic growth of the Philippines," Senator King said to-day, "should not be menaced in any way and the best means of guaranteeing the development of the Commonwealth is an international neutralization agreement."

Senator King described the Philippines as a "potential Far Eastern danger spot," and stated that he was opposed to the establishment of a naval base in the islands.

The Senator from Utah asserted that he was opposed to America's creating a protectorate over the Philippines. "In the event that the Philippines are attacked or are the victims of aggression by some foreign power after receiving full independence," Senator King explained, "I would not favour the United States' fighting for them. We would have to accept whatever developed as a fait accompli as in the case of Ethiopia."—United Press.

NANKING'S SUCCESS WITH DRUG ADDICTS

Nanking, Dec. 22.

Leading the whole nation in the treatment of drug addicts, the Nanking Health Station in a report published to-day stated that for the period between February 1934 and October 1936, a total number of 22,728 opium or other narcotic users were cured.—Central News.

THE HOLIDAYS IN MANCHOUKUO

Dairen Follows Christmas Traditions: Picturesque Scenes in City

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Dairen, Dec. 19. Like a lone ray of sunshine making its way through the heavy clouds there is now a certain indefinable air of Christmas about the city, usually so enveloped in the serious atmosphere of economic utility. The town seems for the moment to have become conscious of its heavy absorption in work for work's sake and to have decided to slough off its work-day pre-occupations for the lighter things of life with the Christmas season as a pretext—for the Japanese and Manchus do not properly pay any attention to the celebrations of Yuletide.

Thus the outward and visible forms of Christmas in Dairen are all the more extraordinary when it is remembered that the Christians in this gateway to Manchoukou form but the veriest fragment of the population. For instance the shops which are all decorated in thoroughly Christmas style and which have for sale all those articles which are found at this time in Europe and America would never embellish themselves in such a fashion to enter to the needs of Christian buyers.

Our must look further and the answer apparently is that the young, up-and-coming residents of the city have learned to regard the Christmas season as a time of rejoicing, origin notwithstanding, and to fall into the spirit of the time with enthusiasm equal to the best of those who have been celebrating the birth of Christ since they were able to understand what it meant. There is thus the paradox of Christmas being observed in a really nice though completely pagan way.

Big Sales Everywhere

A walk through Naniwa-cho, the shopping centre of Dairen, is interesting and illuminating as not only are the great emporiums and smaller points for everyday commerce brightly lighted to display their Christmas wares, but the plebeian barrows which line up against the kerb-stones every evening to sell everything from apples to aquamarines, from books to bootlaces, from cups to cameras are also lit up in minor and major manner, contributing to a Christmas tradition in extra lighting and extra adornment.

It is a picturesque scene. On high, rows of lanterns run across from one side of the street to the other. At the entrance to some of the department stores, whose display windows remind one vaguely of those of their more aristocratic brethren in London or New York, are larger lanterns, as high as a man, Christmas trees heavily laden with presents, not at one as one marvels at the bespangled and betinselled goods offered to the public.

All the gay trappings of the festive season are there. One can see the stars of Bethlehem, the manger, the Virgin and the Child, the three wise men and portions of Santa Claus peeping forth from behind vast white beards, all holy or traditional symbols, however, being painted pell-mell among the usual articles of trade.

Universality of Religions

Another window showed nothing but Japanese goods, exact replicas of shrines and temples, (probably a sign of the universality of all religions), various gods and goddesses, delightful lamps which winked brightly at one from time to time, lacquer ware in charming, reserved taste. This was one of the few windows totally lacking silver strings, spangles and artificial snow.

On the other hand one of the best department stores here was showing foreign articles practically to the exclusion of all Oriental ones. French goods were there in profusion—perfumes, bags, gloves, scarves, costume jewellery and dolls. Toys from all parts of the world jostled one another even as did the people of various races thronging the streets in rapid search of presents, as though fearful that they would all be gone before they could be satisfied.

In the embrasures between the windows of the shops have appeared a brand of salesman even less important than the barrow merchants. There is just room for a person to insert himself there and in front of him is a table on which are his goods. He sits on a stool and, as the weather is bitter, his feet rest not on the pavement but on the top of a small bucket in which charcoal is burning. One saw several sales concluded as one watched these moderate practitioners in trade.

Cabarets Decorated

All places of amusement from the huge cabarets to the tiny bars which hold three minute tables only are decorated with artificial holly and with long lines of gay streamers. And the business is vast everywhere as this is the bonus month in Dairen. The special monetary appreciation is willingly spent in the shops for re-

membrances to good friends and relatives and also among good friends and relatives where a drop of something to warm the heart can be found.

Even though there may be little to recall the hallowed time of Christmas here the city responds in every other way. The tea-houses, restaurants, hotels and dancehalls throb to lilting laughter and merry song during the season though to the majority of the inhabitants it is a period for making the acquaintance of

Special Procedure Tax Leads to Strike

Tientsin, Dec. 23.

Chinese cotton merchants today went on strike against the Hopei and Charhar Political Council's "special procedure tax" of \$2 a bale over 200 catties and \$1 a bale under 100 catties. Merchants refused to present cotton for inspection, paralyzing exports of the commodity. Japanese firms are supporting the strike.—United Press.

such strange dishes as turkey and plum pudding, not to mention mince pie, and all hotels and restaurants in Dairen meticulously prepare tiffins and dinners such as have graced the Christian celebrants of Christmas for centuries while there are in addition Christmas trees and small free gifts for everyone.

In the houses of non-Christians at this time also can be found beautiful articles symbolic of Christmas and Christmas trees can at times be seen in alcoves side by side with Buddhist shrines.

It is only within the last few years or so that the young people of Dairen who wish to follow the ideas of the times have turned to Christmas jollification. They look upon it as an aperitif to their own New Year celebrations and they delight in the Christmas tree as a brighter variation of their own symbol, prescribed by austere Shinto tradition, which is of bamboo ornamented in slight fashion practically only by a strand or two of plump straw rope.

100,000 NEEDY IN NANKING

Capital Faced with Problem of Winter Relief

Nanking, Dec. 22. One hundred thousand people in Nanking, representing approximately one-tenth of the local population, are in dire need of winter relief, according to a semi-official survey to-day.

The sky-rocketing of the price of rice and other foodstuffs, despite the bumper crop in surrounding districts during the autumn, accounts largely for the plight of needy.

The hardest hit people of the city, according to the survey, are those living in the slum districts in the eastern and western suburbs. Hundreds of children and disabled men, it is said, are now wandering about aimlessly without the least prospect of succour.

Due to the financial stringency, the Nanking Municipal Government so far has been able to allot only \$30,000 for winter relief.—Central News.

JAPANESE LIBERAL ORGAN ENDS EXISTENCE

Tokyo, Dec. 25.

Japanese journalism has lost much in the "Jiji Shimpō," Liberal Independent daily, the last issue of which was sold to-day. Founded on March 1, 1882, by the late Mr. Yukio Fukuzawa, who also established Kelo Gijyuku University, the paper carried on the Liberal tradition set up by its first president throughout its 54-year career. Beset by financial troubles after the Great Earthquake of 1923, the paper had a difficult existence in recent years.—Domei.

NEW ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY IN PEIPING

Peiping, Dec. 22.

The "Peiping Daily News," a new English-language daily, made its debut here to-day. Published under the auspices of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, the new journal consists of eight pages. Its editorial staff is composed mainly of members of the Committee. The only foreigner on the staff is Mr. Alfred Katz, an American, formerly of the "North China Star," Tientsin.—Central News.

MISSIONARY ASS'N. IN HANGCHOW

Address on Activities of the Y.W.C.A.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Dec. 11.

The mantle of the late Sir George Williams, founder of the Y.M.C.A. has fallen upon the rising generation of Asia. This was the impression left on the Hangchow Missionary Association at their monthly meeting addressed by Miss Moncrieff, a worker hailing from New Zealand.

A very racy review was given of the first international conference on the work of the Y.W.C.A. in which Oriental delegates predominated, and Western representatives appeared to the background. The discussions at this Regional Conference, convened in Ceylon, rang true to the foundation principles of the "Y" with its Red Triangle of service and practical work. Listening to Miss Moncrieff, it was not difficult to visualize that dining room, still existing and unaltered, in St. Paul's Churchyard where, in 1844, the conception of the "Y" was born. And it was interesting to note that workers of the East are using the same key-stone which pledged the founders "To apply themselves to good discourse, and things whereby they might edify one another."

Delegates to the Ceylon gathering represented the whole of Asia and, robed in their native costumes, Miss Moncrieff said, it was the most colourful assembly ever brought together. The discussions bristled with points, and the whole atmosphere was characterized by the spirit of mutual trust, faith and a determination to understand one another. A striking factor of this international assembly threw new light on the amazing social changes taking place all round. There were new trends too in the field of religion as evidenced by ancient Oriental institutions becoming Christianized. And Youth Movements were being launched under their own direction and leadership. The eyes of the world were now focussed on the East, and this work among the women, is destined to take a foremost place, as it fulfils its ministry in building character and right relationships, social and international.

New Appointment

Rumour is abroad that Chekiang is to have a new Governor. Mr. Chu Chia-hwa, of Huchow in this province, comes as an official of wide experience. A former member of the Chekiang Government he is skilled in the affairs of the Civil Bureau. He is also an educationalist of no mean order for he has held the position as Principal of the National Central University, Nanking.

Mr. Huang Shao-hsing, it is said, is to take the place of the assassinated Governor of Hupeh, Yang Yung-tai.

BRITISH BANK CLERK FOUND DEAD

Mr. B.D.G. Barlow, Dairen, in Hunting Tragedy

Dairen, Dec. 21.

Mr. B. D. G. Barlow, a British employee of the Dairen branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was found dead yesterday while hunting near Pulantien. He was 27 years of age.

While climbing the banks of a hill, a chauffeur who had frequently accompanied employees of the bank on hunting trips, heard two shots.

Rushing up the hill, he found Mr. Barlow lying on the ground dead.

It has now been established that Mr. Barlow met his death purely by accident. As he was mounting a steep hillside he slipped and in falling his gun went off, both barrels being discharged through his left breast.

Chang Yen-ling, the chauffeur, was absolved from all blame to-day after exhaustive questioning.—Reuter.

JAPAN NOT TO SEND ART TREASURES TO LONDON

Tokyo, Dec. 23.

High Government officials to-day decided to decline an informal proposal of the British Royal Academy to hold an exhibition of Japanese art in London next year. The decision was reached following a protracted discussion of ways and means to meet the Academy's request for the dispatch of about 1,200 art objects, including more than 100 national art treasures to London. The chief reason for this decision, that the number of national treasures in Japan is small and damage to them in transit would be irreparable.—Domei.

SCHOOLS HALT STUDY IN DAIREN

Holidays

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Dairen, Dec. 20.

Approximately on Christmas Day all Dairen schools will declare a holiday for about ten days. This has nothing to do with Yuletide though it is more than likely that the majority of young scholars will manage to wring some enjoyment out of this alien custom which their parents have embraced at least partially. The vacation is for the New Year which all residents of this city welcome as a time of rejoicing with the mild hope that if the coming year is not better than the last, it will be at least as good—for Dairen nowadays is a prosperous city with little to engender the idea that there is a depression abroad.

At any time in the morning from 7 o'clock on for an hour or so one can see the youngsters on the way to their studies. They go in groups, laughing and shouting and bubbling over with joyous egotism; in pairs, the girls huddled closely together with arms round each other gossiping childishly about this, that and the other, with the boys discussing such world-stirring matters as school baseball; singly, with slight frowns of determination, probably as to arriving at school on time or to remembering some lesson painfully learned the night before.

In one sense however they are all as like as peas in a pod. The boys are all dressed in semi-military jackets, long pants, stout shoes and a military cap, either in navy blue or in khaki. The little girls are arrayed in sailor suits in dark navy blue, middie blouses and skirts. The skirts are short, the space between there and the feet being covered with heavy, warm woollen stockings. There is never any change. Those are the costumes desired by the school authorities and the children of this city form a law-abiding body.

Sensible Clothes for Children

It must not be thought though, particularly among the Japanese schools which are responsible for the style, that the youngsters are given naval or military knowledge to the exclusion of all else. For the girls it is merely a sensible costume which cannot be knocked out of shape very easily and which lends itself to hard wear and tear with satisfactory readiness.

As to the boys there is no idea of turning the whole nation into divisions of soldiers. They wear clothes which approximate to those worn by the soldiery, which incidentally are highly serviceable, and if their thoughts leap to the time when they can take up arms to battle for their country, well, what high-spirited boys do not. They are, however, tremendously interested in the boy scout movement and belong to it in great numbers as the idea of social service is rapidly gaining ground among the Japanese people.

Even after leaving school the boys still wear their military-cut coat, their trousers to match and the army cap. Thus in the offices all the younger members of the staff look like members of some boys' brigade. Later they discard it, almost invariably for foreign clothes at work and the kimono at home or when out visiting.

The Brides' School

Right up to the time the girls leave high school they wear the same sailor suits but when they enter some higher fount of knowledge they are allowed to change into kimono and obi. Often at the occasion of the Brides' School, that ultra-practical institution in Dairen where girls are taught all the mysteries which make for a happy conjugal life, the neophytes are nervous and shy which they always explain by the strangeness of being fully dressed in Japanese costume after so many years of middie blouses and skirts.

JAPAN DEBT TO BE INCREASED

Tokyo, Dec. 22.

Japan's national debt will be increased by ¥961,000,000 next year compared with ¥787,000,000 for the current year. Treasury officials predicted to-day.—Domei.

PUBLIC BURIAL FOR MR. HUANG FU

Nanking, Dec. 21.

In a mandate issued to-day the National Government ordered the Chekiang Provincial Government to hold a public burial for the late Mr. Huang Fu, former Minister of Interior and one-time Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who recently died in Shanghai.—Central News.

LAND TAX LAW IN DIFFICULTIES

Possibilities of Evasion Seen by Officials

Nanking, Dec. 21.

The enforcement of the Land Tax Law in Nanking is meeting difficulties and it is feared that the annual yield of the new tax will fall far short of the estimated amount of \$900,000.

The lack of provisions in the Land Tax Law for the punishment of tax evaders, it is expected, may lead the tax collectors into many loopholes of which crafty landowners would certainly not fail to take advantage.

According to the Land Tax Law, the authorities are entitled to confiscate the land or property of those who fail to pay the land tax due within a time limit of three years. The length of the limit, it is feared, may enable tax payers to evade their duty entirely.—Central News.

JUNKS AND LAUNCHES TO PAY TOLLS

Nanking, Dec. 24.

Beginning from January 1, 1937 a special toll will be collected monthly by the Ministry of Finance from junks and launches, which pass through the newly completed sluices at Hwaiyin, Shaopo and Kaoyu in northern Kiangsu on the Hwai River.

The proceeds from the tolls collected will be used for the redemption of the principal and the payment of interests of loans extended by the British Boxer Indemnity Refund Board to the Hwai River Conservancy Commission.—Central News.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURES COMPLETED

Nanking, Dec. 23.

The transportation of art relics of the Peiping Palace Museum, stored in Shanghai for the past two years, from the port city to Nanking has now been completed. The Shanghai Office of the Museum, it is learned, will shortly be abolished.—Central News.

U.S. TRANSPORT CHAUMONT REFOLOATED

Tientsin, Dec. 26.

The 17,000-ton United States transport Chaumont, which ran aground in a gale off Chinwangtao nine days ago, was refloated early this morning. The vessel proceeded to Chinwangtao and is at present berthed in the harbour there.—Reuter.

FISHERIES CONVENTION EXTENDED A YEAR

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

The text of an agreement, extending the life of the present Fishery Convention for a year from Dec. 31, will be announced here and in Moscow simultaneously at two o'clock (Tokyo time) on Tuesday morning.—Domei.

CHINESE STUDENTS SAVED AT MIHARA

Motomura, Oshima Isle, Dec. 22.

Two Chinese students were saved yesterday by an alert hotel bell-boy from death in the smoking crater of Mount Mihara, which has already swallowed thousands of suicides. The two youths gave the Siam mutiny and unrequited love as their reasons. They were Mr. Chu Tsu-lai, 28, of Chekiang, a student at Waseda University, and Mr. Hsieh Yin-chih, 23, of Kwangsi, a student at Senshu University.—Domei.

PEIPING DIVIDED FROM TIENTSIN

Peiping, Dec. 21.

For the purpose of facilitating the handling of administrative affairs in Peiping and Tientsin the Hopei and Charhar Political Council has divided the districts in these two municipalities into two administrative areas under the control of special administrative commissioners. The commissioners are to be responsible to the Mayors of Peiping and Tientsin. Each area consists of 24 districts.—Central News.

OBITUARY

Admiral Li Chun

Tientsin, Dec. 24.

The death occurred here at midnight on Tuesday of Admiral Li Chun, former Naval Commander of Kwangtung in the Manchu regime and a noted artist. The deceased was 73 years of age.—Kuo Min.

SHANGHAI NEWS

SHANGHAI JUBILANT OVER RELEASE

Crackers Fired Throughout City: Streets Packed
Demonstration of Joy But No Trouble

A demonstration of joy such as Shanghai had not seen in years greeted the news of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's release in the three local municipalities on Christmas night and continued, in more restrained manner, next day. There was no incident, but the Police, without interfering with the merry-making, kept a close watch and, in one instance, prevented an invasion of Hongkew from the Central district by an enthusiastic crowd. In the early hours of December 26 the Japanese Naval Landing Party held street manoeuvres in Hongkew, but their turn-out had no bearing on the exuberance of the Chinese population.

In characteristic manner, the burning of millions of fire-crackers gave outward expression to the joy felt by Shanghai's millions over the liberation of China's national leader. A fusillade of fireworks—from the tiniest crackers to big cannon crackers—started shortly after 5 o'clock on Christmas night, almost simultaneously, in all parts of the International Settlement, French Concession and the Chinese municipality. The official news of Gen. Chiang's release was flashed, announced and broadcast in cinemas, theatres and cabarets, and over the air, throwing listeners into an ecstasy of joy. Demonstrations of loyalty such as have seldom been seen in Shanghai greeted the glad tidings throughout the community. Chinese newspapers were quick to issue special editions telling the story.

Nanking Road Traffic

The downtown area, especially the Louza district, was one of the focal points of the demonstration. As thousands of people poured into the streets, police patrols were augmented and the traffic police found it difficult to keep pedestrians and vehicles moving up and down Nanking Road. There were serious traffic blocks on that street. The crowd which gathered in the vicinity of Nanking and Chekiang Roads was estimated at 5,000 and the din of fire-crackers was deafening. At about 7.30 p.m. the congestion had become so bad that the crowd was unrestrained that the Police Reserve Unit (riot personnel) was shifted to Louza Sta-

dzen youths in each, the cars proclaimed the release of Gen. Chiang by means of white banners covered with large red characters. The same vehicles also carried National flags which were waved enthusiastically as the cars passed through the crowds. Yesterday many hire-cars flew National flags above their radiators, and the various buildings on

Generalissimo's Thanks

A special telegram to the "North-China Daily News" has been received through the Shanghai Information Department of the National Military Council from General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. The telegram states:

"Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, finding it impossible personally to acknowledge the innumerable letters and telegrams of sympathy and hope sent during the recent detention of the Generalissimo at Sian, trust that all friends and well-wishers will accept this form of acknowledgement as an expression of their deep appreciation and gratitude."

The Bund and elsewhere downtown were gay with the standards of various nations.

Added to the traffic confusion in the Louza district was the indiscriminate throwing of fire-crackers from the tops of buildings. In the vicinity of the Wing On Company a Japanese press photographer attempted to take flashlight pictures of the crowd shortly before 11 p.m. He was quickly surrounded by a mob shouting anti-Japanese slogans and had to retreat to the Great Eastern Hotel, Kin Wo Ka, for safety. He was not seriously molested.

A number of local radio stations broadcast the news of Gen. Chiang's liberation at short intervals, beginning at 5.30 p.m.

Local Chinese public bodies and many individuals despatched telegrams to Loyang and Nanking felicitating the Generalissimo on his safe departure from Sian. The Shanghai Tangpu has called a special

BUDDHISTS' PETITION HEAVEN

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.



Hundreds of Buddhists are gathering at Tsing Liang Temple, Sian Road, for a three-day special service to pray for the safe return of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Pictures above show those who took part in the prayer meeting on Dec. 22. The ceremony consists of the recitation of hymns and the burning of three petitions to Heaven.

BUDDHISTS, TAOISTS
PETITION HEAVEN

Praying for Safe Return of
Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

Three petitions for the safe return of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from Sian are being sent to Heaven by hundreds of Buddhists and Taoists in a three-day service which began on December 21. Mr. Shao Lu-shing, one of the sponsors of the prayer meeting, told a representative of the "North-China Herald" on Dec. 22 that since he had devoted himself to the service, he had a feeling which enabled him to predict the Generalissimo's freedom within the next three days.

The Buddhists and Taoists are gathering in two separate buildings in Tsing Liang Temple, Sian Road. In front of each building are exhibited a group of gorgeously embroidered umbrellas, while a huge pillow made of yellow cloth was erected at the entrance to the temple.

Sponsored by the World Peace Meeting Preparations Committee, the service is the second of its kind held in Shanghai, the first taking place in the Moore Memorial Church in Yu Ya Ching Road on Dec. 20 when over 600 Chinese Christians prayed for Gen. Chiang. Similar prayer meetings are being planned by adherents of other religions.

Abbot Tsinghai Presides

Abbot Tsinghai, former chairman of the National Buddhist Association, presided over the service by Buddhists. Well-known abbots from Hangchow and Foochow are also taking part in the closing ceremony. Among the sponsors are Messrs. Wen Lai-ding, Wang In-ling, Yu Wei-chow, Hsu Kai-ling, Lo Lien-kwei, Chao Yung-chao, Yu Sheng-po, Tung Sing-yuan, Fong King-chun, Chu Wei-sung, Chao Yu-kwei, Chien Yu and Chen Kuan-tso.

Only vegetarians are admitted in the two buildings where the ceremonies take place. In addition to monks and Taoists, scores of men and women who follow the religions also attended. Each petition, written on a piece of yellow paper, is burnt after a certain number of hymns have been recited by the gathering.

COUNCIL CHAIRMAN'S
EXPRESSION

Letter to Mayor Wu Te-chan
on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

Mr. H. E. Arnold, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, addressed the following letter to Gen. Wu Te-chan, Mayor of the Shanghai City Government, on Dec. 28, in connection with the release of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek:—

"On behalf of my fellow Councilors and myself I have the honour to convey to you an expression of the intense gratification we feel upon the happy outcome of the Sian incident and the deep relief felt by all sections of the community upon receiving assurance of the personal safety of General Chiang Kai-shek."

"That there has thus been demonstrated the authority of the Central Government in the far-flung territories of China cannot but bring reassurance to the Chinese people of the reality of the progress of their national unification, and furnish a bright augury for the New Year of prosperity for China and its chief commercial city, Shanghai."

EXCITEMENT IN A
POULTRY STORE

Robber Wounded in Pistol
Fight with Police

The Teh Feng poultry store on the Nantao Bund, near the Ta Dah Wharf, was the scene of a gun fight between robbers and the Chinese Police on December 24, resulting in one gangster being wounded and two arrested. A fourth one escaped in the confusion.

The robbers, four in number, entered the store at 10.30 a.m. With one of them covering the shop assistants with a pistol, the others proceeded upstairs where the accountant's office is located. Altogether over \$2,000 were gathered.

One coolie, however, managed to slip out of the store through the back door and raised an alarm with a policeman. A patrol party which happened to pass by was called to the scene, meeting the robbers who were about to decamp, near the entrance. One gunman opened fire, which was answered by the police. In about ten shots fired between the two parties, one robber was wounded in the leg. No other injuries were reported.

Only a small amount of the \$2,000 was recovered, the major portion having been carried away by the robber who escaped. One pistol and one imitation pistol were seized.

PRESS COMMENT ON SITUATION

Gen. Chiang Will Receive More Popular Support:
Patriotic Feeling Demonstrated

The news of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's return was received editorially with exultation by all Chinese papers on December 26.

The journals while joining the entire nation in their rejoicing over the good news, declared that Dec. 25 will be a memorable day in the history of China, and all expressed the hope that the Generalissimo will henceforth be further supported by the people.

The "Ta Kung Pao" commenting on the subject, asserted that from the very beginning of the Sian revolt and the unfortunate detention of Gen. Chiang by Chang Hsueh-liang, it had been its conviction that the Generalissimo would be set free and the mutiny settled in a short time. This conviction, the paper declared, was based on the manifestation of conscientious patriotic feeling by the people at the outset of the Sian mutiny.

Saturday's exultation gives further evidence to the patriotism of the people, their loyalty to the National leader, and their fervour for national unification. The journal expressed the hope that henceforth the people should further place their firm confidence in the country.

Step Towards Recovery

The "China Times" declared that the great joy of the nation over the return of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek indicated a definite step towards national recovery. This journal advanced two points for the consideration of the people. Firstly, from the standpoint of the Central Government, further support should be given to the Generalissimo in his duties of the state. At the same time, the government authorities should readjust the many changes arising from the Sian mutiny with their utmost efforts and place all transforming issues on the right track again.

Secondly, attention should be immediately directed toward the pacification of the Shensi populace who have been thrown into confusion and excitement since the revolt staged by Chang Hsueh-liang.

Calmness Should Continue

The "Sin Wen Pao" called the attention of the public to the strict calmness observed by the people since the outbreak of the Sian uprising. This calmness is what contributed to the release of the Generalissimo by Chang Hsueh-liang. Now that the Generalissimo has returned, the paper said, this spirit of calmness should continue to be observed by all to deal with the affairs of the state.

The journal also urged that a settlement should be speedily effected on the disputes arising from the Sian revolt, as there are other urgent

problems of national and international importance to be attended to at this moment.

The return of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek may be attributed to public opinion, which unanimously from the start denounced Chang Hsueh-liang and deplored the Sian uprising, and the "Shun Pao" in its leading article.

While expressing the hope that the Generalissimo will immediately return to Nanking to assume the duties of the state, the journal predicted that he will, by virtue of his courage and firm spirit, solve all the present difficult problems and will further consolidate the unification of the country.—Central News.

Nanking Comment

Nanking, Dec. 26.
The departure from Sian of Gen. Chiang was widely commented upon by the Chinese press to-day.

"The nationwide celebration over the freeing of the Generalissimo yesterday," declared the official "Central Daily News," "marks a turning point in Chinese history. It augments the belief that the future of the nation is bright." It is an undeniable fact, proceeded the journal, that the Generalissimo and the people have been welded into one. The 400 million Chinese cannot live without their leader. Likewise the leader cannot live without the people.

"Upon the liberation of the Generalissimo," the journal said, "we hope that he will further strengthen the foundation of the nation."

In welcoming the speedy return of the Generalissimo, the Nanking "Hsin Min Pao," an independent daily, declared that three favourable results have arisen out of the Sian incident. First, the Kuomintang has renewed its vigorous spirit; second, the Central Government has adequately established its governing power; third, public opinion has made its influence felt.

It is the hope of the "China Daily News" that the whole nation will henceforth wholeheartedly support the Generalissimo in his national salvation task so that China's position in the family of nations may be elevated and her aspiration for absolute freedom and equality be achieved.

The solid backing of the people given to the Government in taking the effective measures to cope with the situation arising from the Sian revolt has made a favourable impression abroad, in the view of the "Morning News." It has increased the self-confidence of the Chinese people.

The paper also believed that as long as the nation's solidarity remained intact, no adverse influence will again deter China's recovery.—Central News.



CELEBRATIONS IN NANKING ROAD

Some of the huge crowd that paraded in Nanking Road, near Chekiang Road, after the news of the release of General Chiang Kai-shek had been received in Shanghai Christmas evening. Special forces of Police had to be turned out to control the celebrations, which were featured by fire-crackers set alight in the streets and thrown from the roofs of the department stores.

tion, where the riot vans stood-by until about 10.30.

In the French Concession similar scenes were witnessed and Police reserves were called out to keep order. Outside the large Chinese newspaper offices in Avenue Edward VII strict measures were taken to keep the milling thousands in check.

Because of the large Japanese population and continued display of Japanese fighting power in Hongkew, the Settlement Police took special care to keep the celebrants from crossing the Soochow Creek. Posts were established on the bridges and in one case, shortly after 11 o'clock, the Police were compelled to repulse a crowd which attempted to walk over the Garden Bridge carrying banners and shouting slogans. No arrests were made.

Hire-Cars Busy

It was a great evening for the operators of hire-cars. Added to the customary Christmas night business was a demand for transportation by enthusiastic young Chinese who used the cars to spread their joyful tidings in various parts of Shanghai. A half-

meeting on New Year's Day to celebrate the event.

River Demonstration

In celebration of General Chiang Kai-shek's safe arrival in Loyang, a meeting, attended by several thousand members, was held under the auspices of the Shanghai Special Kuomintang of the Seamen's Union at its headquarters, West Gate, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. General Yang Hu, Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison, and a special Kuomintang supervisor of the Union, presided.

After the meeting, the members paraded through Chapei and Nantao in motor cars, letting off fire-crackers and clashing gongs and cymbals. Later, they boarded launches and sailed down the Whangpoo to Woosung and back, celebrating their feelings of joy and relief in a similar manner.

The weekly returns of the S.M.C. Health Department show that there were eleven deaths among foreigners and 348 among Chinese for the week ending December 26.

SHANGHAI X'MAS CELEBRATIONS

Many Poor Children Entertained in Yuletide Festivities: Excellent Foreign Broadcast

Shanghai, Dec. 27. Receptions, parties, and other festivities of a Yuletide nature, both formal and informal, started in Shanghai on Christmas Eve, and were succeeded by others on Christmas Day and yesterday. The first snow-fall of the year, on Wednesday, gave hopes of an appropriate white Christmas, but the blue skies and bright sun of Friday morning dispelled all such expectations. Nevertheless, Christmas was celebrated with all its traditional style, and turkeys, plum-pudding, ham, and crackers ruled all tables, with holly and mistletoe adding the finishing touches to the festive scene.

Nowell was ushered in with mid-night celebrations in most of the churches in Shanghai, including the Holy Trinity Cathedral and the various Catholic churches in the city. The Cathedral also held special services at 7 a.m., 8 a.m. and following matins at 10.30 a.m., with a communion service at 7, 8 and 9 a.m. in the Bubbling Well Chapel. The Cathedral's annual toy service will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the children of the congregation will be asked to bring a toy with them; these will be collected, and will be sent up-country to less fortunate children. Evensong, to night will take the form of a special service of congregational music, when nine carols will be sung by the congregation, led by the choir. Members of the Cathedral's Junior Fellowship have often expressed a wish for more congregational singing at the annual carol services, and this will therefore be their opportunity. Dean Trivett has asked them to co-operate in making it a hearty and inspiring service by attending in large numbers.

For certain reasons, it has been thought advisable to postpone the repeat of the Cathedral's special service of Christmas music until Evensong on January 3. The Rev. Michael Bruce will preach a special sermon at to-night's service. Mass was celebrated on Christmas Day in St. Joseph's Church in Rue Montauban at 6, 7, 8.30 and 10.30 a.m.; the latter was a Solemn High Mass. All the Catholic churches were specially decorated for the occasion with flowers and a manger display, depicting the Infant Jesus lying in his crib surrounded by saints, shepherds and animals of the field, near the altar.

Large Rugged Crowd

A heavy programme of sports was arranged both for the day itself and for this week-end. The largest crowd to attend any of the events was probably at the Canidrome on Friday (details of the game between Meiji University and the Shanghai Rugby Club will be found on today's sport page) but an even larger crowd is expected to watch the return match to-day, when Shanghai will try to avenge its defeat.

Paper-hunting was another great sport that attracted large numbers. For the ninth year in succession, Mr. N. L. Sparke, Master of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, laid the trail. Enthusiasts are now looking forward to the hunt that will be laid on New Year's Day by Count du Rivau and Sprague, which will be held over formidable country in Kiangnan.

The foreign troops now stationed in Shanghai were of course the subjects of special arrangements in the field of Christmas entertainment. On Christmas Eve an excellent display of conjuring and juggling was given by British Westerners in the Y.M.C.A. Hut, Great Western Road, by some of these artists, while they were given a special and appropriate dinner on Christmas Day itself. The Union Jack Club was at home to the British forces between 4 and 9 p.m. on Friday, while a dance, open to all ranks, has been arranged by the British Forces Recreation Centre for Tuesday.

Naval Observance

Christmas was duly observed on all British naval vessels in port, with the captain being wished a hearty Christmas by those under his command and in response to their invitation, drinking toast with the crew after the toils of rum had been served.

In addition to the men, officers and their families attended the Fourth U.S. Marine's annual Christmas dinner. The Marines did not forget those less fortunate than themselves, it should be noted, for the cooks of "A" Company prepared a special bill of fare which was distributed at the institution of Chinese Blind in Hung-jiao Road.

Typical of the special Christmas programmes drawn up by the various charitable organizations is the record of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A., which gave entertainments at seven theatres, two social centres and one gaol; after a full programme of moving pictures, music, drama, and song, the children, believed to number no less than 10,000 in the various centres throughout the city, were given a

parcel of sweets and toys. In addition, three new social centres for children were opened, and these will be operated on a permanent basis.

About 600 under-privileged children were entertained by the National Child Welfare Association of Chinese by Christmas parties at its various centres. A gift, including fruits, candies, toys, stockings and biscuits purchased by the Association from funds donated by friends and members, was presented to each child; refreshments during the parties were contributed by various local firms.

Child Welfare Parties

On Christmas Day, the Chapel Benevolent Home held its Christmas celebration at 2 p.m., when the children gave a number of little performances, and after being given a parcel of sweets and toys, were later served with a special dinner provided through the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. New. A similar celebration was held in the Child Welfare Home in Rue Lafayette at 3 p.m. when about 130 orphans and dependant children from 6 to 12 years of age were entertained. Some of the children were foster children or those whom the institution had placed out as apprentices. An elaborate programme was given, including a dramatic performance entitled "The Story of Christmas Eve." Later, the children were given dinner.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, about 30 child patients suffering from tuberculosis were entertained by the Child Welfare Sanatorium in Kiangnan. Through the generosity of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, who retired from his post of U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai some little time ago, a radio set has been purchased for the children. At 5 p.m. yesterday, another bunch of youngsters was entertained in the Child Welfare Nursery in Yangtzepoo Road. The children are all from 2 to 6 years of age, their mothers being factory workers. This party was attended by representatives of the Shanghai Rotary Club and secretaries of the Association.

An Historic Broadcast

Due to the time at which the information was received, probably the first public announcement of the arrival of General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek in Loyang was broadcast in America over the National Broadcasting Company's network, which was relaying a special fifteen-minute Christmas programme from Shanghai. Mr. G. F. Sheeklin, China representative of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., who was responsible for arranging the special broadcast, told the "North-China Daily News" yesterday that the N.B.C. had reported "95 per cent. reception," and that the transmission was practically clear of all interference.

The programme, which was broadcast from the Government studio in Sassoon House, consisted of a Chinese lullaby played by the Sin Hua Dance Group, in which Miss Chow Shen, the Chinese film actress, took the solo part, and two hymns, sung in Chinese, by the Cantonese Union Church, "Silent Night" and "Good-bye." The programme was broadcast from Shanghai at 11.45 p.m. Shanghai time, being relayed via San Francisco to Radio City, in New York, for the re-broadcast. It was also re-broadcast from some of the Canadian stations, and in view of the hour of the day when it was re-broadcast in New York, it is thought that upwards of 2,000,000 people heard the programme.

South of Creek Dance

The International Club was the scene last night of the annual South of the Creek Dance, the hosts being the members of the S.M.P. The affair, a splendid function, was characterized by the distinctive police hospitality. At the conclusion, it was pointed out that their friendly rivals, North of the Creek, who have their annual dance on January 9, must look to their laurels.

Upwards of 200 people attended, and without exception all who took part in the festivities enjoyed themselves, particularly in the Paul Jones and Tag dances. In rotation made a variation in the affair, turkey and ham, as well as the usual dainties of the season, being no small part. Carnival effects, balloons, souvenirs and confetti added zest to the occasion.

Mayor F. W. Gerrard, Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. Gerrard, were guests of honour.

JAPANESE OFFICER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Lieut.-Cmdr. Isamu Takeda, newly appointed senior adjutant of the Japanese Special Landing Party, on Dec. 27 paid a courtesy call on Mr. Masasaburo Amano. He was accompanied by his predecessor in the post, Capt. Morikazu Ohnishi, who is leaving here for the Yokosuka Naval Station in the ss. Shanghai Maru on December 29.

X'MAS PLAY AT KAISER WILHELM SCHULE

Photos by E. Juras



Two scenes from the Christmas play held at the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule, Great Western Road, on December 23.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC AT CATHEDRAL

Inspiring Service Given by Choir and Soloists

Inspiringly beautiful, the Christmas Musical given on the night of Dec. 22 at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, infused its hearers with the more profound meaning attached to the coming holidays. The exulting peal of the carillon rang out as a prelude to the melodies of carol, aria and hymn.

A big congregation attended the musical service. The Processional Hymn was sung by the robed choir and the congregation. This was followed by an old German carol "Good Christian Men, Rejoice," also sung by choir and congregation. Both were imposing and resonant.

Scripture lessons were read by the Rev. Michael Bruce. The Christmas message, although read at this time of year in thousands of churches throughout the world and for hundreds of years, never loses its spell of peace, its revival of hope.

Mr. R. C. Young led the choir in a carol, "There was a Rosebud Bloomed in the Snow," whose harmonies were melting and tender. No instrumental music accompanied the song "Clear and Sweet," the carol sung by Master P. Brewer, brought a mother's lullaby of Christmas to her baby. After this song the choir's paean of joy "This Day," expressed the triumph of the Christmas spirit. Gerrard Williams wrote this song of great rejoicing, and the words are from William Byrd's "Psalms, Songs and Sonnets" of the sixteenth century.

The "Messiah"

No Christmas programme of music is ever complete without portions of Handel's "Messiah." Mr. G. H. Piercy sang two, the first a recitation "For Behold," the second an aria, "The People That Walked in Darkness." These chants have been an impressive addition to thousands of musicals at Yuletide.

The organist, Mr. Young, played "Christmas Pastoral," by Luard-Selby, the sweet strains reminiscent of the humble life of Christ, both as child and man.

"Good King Wenceslas," a traditional Yuletide carol was sung by Master F. Brewer and Mr. J. J. Evans, the melody made sonorous by the congregation joining in the singing of the first and last verses. Following this, Mrs. A. Harvey sang an aria, "Rejoice Greatly," from Handel's Messiah. Its words expressed the joy of Christmas. "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion! Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem! Behold, thy King cometh unto thee! He is the righteous Saviour, and He shall speak peace unto the heathen."

A group of three carols followed: "I sing of a Maiden," "Lullay My Liking," and "A Spotted Rose." The solo parts in these were taken by

OUTBREAK AT FIRE OFFICERS' PARTY

Guests Help with Buckets of Water

A "fireman's holiday" was enjoyed by officers of the Shanghai Fire Brigade on Dec. 28, when they were compelled to cease their festivities and take part in putting out a fire which broke out at the apartment of their host. The officers, and their wives, had just arrived at the party, given by Mr. H. R. Powell, engineer officer of the Fire Brigade, and were sitting happily around a Christmas tree, looking forward to the good things to come, and chatting merrily among themselves.

The Christmas tree happened to be lighted with electric bulbs, all gaily coloured, and a short circuit in one of the electric wires suddenly caused the tree to go up in flames before the eyes of the fire officers, who were thinking that here at least they could have a brief respite from their duties. Quickly taking in the situation, they set about extinguishing the fire with buckets of water, until the arrival of fire-fighting apparatus from Hongkong Station.

LAND BANK OF CHINA OFFICE ROBBED

Two Men Carry Off \$2,000 During Business Hours

A daring robbery was carried out at about 3.30 p.m. on December 28 at the offices of the Land Bank of China, situated in Boulevard de Montigny, when two men, one of whom was armed with a pistol, stole the sum of \$2,000 in front of bank clerks and six or so customers. One of the men walked calmly up to the counter, covering the bank staff and the customers with his weapon.

The private watchman attached to the bank offices, who was standing at the door, happened to enter at this moment, and as he was drawing his pistol the armed robber fired two of three shots in his direction, one of which struck him in the stomach. The two robbers then made their departure, with the money which they had quickly seized from the cash drawer. The bank watchman, Fou Seu-king, aged 27, was rushed to hospital.

Mrs. G. E. Marden and Mr. J. A. Tebbis. Words for the second of the group came from a Mediaeval Anthology, and those for the third were of XIV Century Origin.

The last carol, "The First Nowell" was sung while a collection was taken which is to be used for the entertainment of H. M. Military and Naval Defence Forces in Shanghai.

The glorious "Hallelujah" of Handel's Messiah, brought this beautiful service to a close.

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

The annual Christmas programme was given by the Symphony Orchestra on Dec. 27 at the Lyceum Maestros Pacl uses considerable ingenuity each year in building up this programme and this season there were several most enjoyable surprises. He opened by giving a short talk concerning the oratorio in general and the "Messiah" in particular to help the children in the audience to understand the "Messiah" excerpts which followed. The Cathedral Choir, augmented by the ladies of the Union Church Choir sang "And the Glory," Mrs. Harvey sang "Rejoice, Rejoice," which was followed by the "Hallelujah Chorus." These were performed under the baton of Mr. R. C. Young. They are glorious numbers and it is always a joy to hear them.

After a short Christmas fantasy on old folk tunes and the "Pastoral Symphony" by the orchestra the boys of the Cathedral School presented "A Christmas Eve in 18th Century England" in costume. Solo parts were taken by Mr. J. A. Tebbis, and Master P. E. Brewer. Their story made use of an old French Melody "Masters in this Hall," "Good King Wenceslas," the "Wassail Song," and "Our Lady's Lullaby." Considering the number in the chorus they had a surprising amount of volume and the quality was lovely. The solos were very well taken.

After the interval there were carols, folk songs and dances by children of various nationalities. In the centre of the stage was a huge tree elaborately decorated and around it stood one group ready to advance in the order of the programme, thus making a different picture for each group of singers. The first to sing were the girls from the Yu Yen Road School. Their songs were "A Christmas Carol" and "The Boar's Head," the latter having a solo sung by Gwen Andrews. Their voices were clear and sweet and their diction was particularly commendable.

The Municipal Secondary School of Chinese Girls had a goodly sized delegation which sang "The Birthday of a King." It was most interesting to hear this familiar anthem sung in Chinese. They had some extraordinary good shading, and their tone quality was at all times fresh and unstrained. The Cathedral School for Girls presented "Holy Mother's Cradle Song" with Betty Umpleby taking the solo, and "A Christmas Song." Their part singing was very good and their voices had that floating quality which makes children's singing so delightful. Special mention should be made of the singing of both Gwen Andrews and Betty Umpleby. Their voices are very sweet with good carrying quality and their poise was quite wonderful.

The group from the Primary Japanese School for Girls presented not only a feast for the ears but one for the eyes as well. Most of them were in ceremonial kimonos and the effect was entrancing. They gave two songs, "Ono no Royo Dav's City" and "The Wonderful Song in the Air," both of which were sung very sweetly in Japanese. Then they stood in a semi-circle while one small girl performed a pretty dance. The French Municipal School sang "Les Rois Mages" and "La Marche des Rois" with great gusto and swing. It was good to see and hear the boys in this group.

The last group was from the Russian School. They also were in native costume and presented a most vivid picture. Their singing master took over the baton and led them through four songs and a Russian dance. One of the songs had a solo part taken very well by M. Stooden-chikov who has a strong mezzo voice. Their whole group was carried through with fire and dash.

As a closing number all of the choirs and the audience joined in singing "Silent Night, Holy Night." Because of the variety of languages coming from the stage and the almost total lack of any language from the audience—who never-the-less did sing—the words meant nothing but the musical effect was tremendously thrilling, especially when Maestro asked for pianissimo on the second stanza.

As a Christmas programme it was certainly outstanding and will live in the memories of the veritable throng who more than packed the house.—O.M.

INSURANCE ADJUSTERS ASKED TO REGISTER

The Bureau of Public Safety of the Shanghai City Government has issued a circular order to local fire insurance adjusters, instructing them that their staff employees and coolies who operate in Chinese controlled areas should register with the Bureau. The notice further states that the adjusters should report to the Bureau particulars of the insurance and the assessment of damage in every case and that failure to do so will result in the imposition of fines ranging from \$5 to \$20; further offences will lead to their being prohibited from operating in areas under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai City Government.

AN ARRIVAL FROM BARCELONA

Wife of Former Resident Back in Shanghai Again:
Three Terrible Months in Catalonia

After three months of terror, of privation, of seeing priests hanging by their necks from trees in the streets of Barcelona, Mrs. Tamara Jover, who went from Shanghai to Spain in the early part of the year with her Spanish husband, has returned here to stay with her friends and relatives. Only because she was a Latvian by birth was she able to leave the country; her husband was forced to remain in Spain and work for the Government.

In a special interview with the "North-China Herald" on Dec. 22, Mrs. Jover said she had not heard from her husband since she left Barcelona by plane on November 11. "But I know he is doing all he can to persuade them to send him to the front," she said, hopefully.

Mr. O. A. Jover, formerly connected with the motor car business in Shanghai, left Shanghai for Spain in April this year with his young wife. As he owned a certain amount of property in Catalonia, it was their intention to settle down and live there for the rest of their lives. For the first two months, everything went smoothly. Gradually, however, a sense of tension began to make itself felt as the early days of July flew past.

Police Warning

"It was on a Saturday, I remember (July 18)," said Mrs. Jover. "We were then living on the outskirts of Barcelona, and a friend of ours who was in the police warned us that something was going to happen, and advised us to come into the city. We had some relatives living further out, and he told us to tell them to come into the city, too."

"But, of course, we didn't take any notice, for no one thought anything could come of it. We went to bed that night without any worries. The next morning we were awakened by cannons roaring and the fire of machine-guns and rifles. We did not leave the house, and therefore did not see any of the actual fighting. But we saw quite a number of people shot. For days afterwards all the streets were deserted except for an occasional ambulance or a party of armed men."

"It was quite a usual thing to hear a few shots being fired in one of the houses down the street. The shooting would stop, and then a little while afterwards an ambulance would arrive to take away the dead and the wounded. We could look out carefully through the front windows of our house and see a number of dead people lying around in the streets."

"One of the men to be shot was a tram conductor. During a recent strike, he had refused to leave his post of duty and had gone out with the few trams that were working. When the revolution broke out in Barcelona, he was one of the first to be shot. It was an act of revenge by some of the strikers."

Acts of Terrorism

Most of the acts of terrorism, she said, were committed by the Anarchists. Shortly before the trouble started, Signor Companys, president of the Catalanian Generalitat, apparently nervous about the loyalty of the men under his command, issued arms freely to the anarchists. When the outbreak occurred, soldiers stationed in and around Barcelona joined the revolutionists and barricaded themselves in prisons, casernes, churches and other strongholds. The police and the Civil Guard remained firm, however, and the task of driving the rebels out began. Although the soldiers were the better armed, said Mrs. Jover, they were powerless against the overwhelming herds of anarchists, police and Civil Guardsmen, and were slowly but surely slaughtered. Those who took advantage of the offer to throw down their arms and live were soon disillusioned; all were killed.

Barcelona is still a Government strong-hold, she went on, and the anarchists have now turned their hands to pillaging the wealthy; any resistance means death, and Companys is powerless to do anything. Churches were looted and wrecked, and it was no uncommon sight to see children playing with altar cloths in the street.

With the complete dispersal of any form of rebel resistance, Barcelona in November had begun to assume a somewhat more normal aspect, she said. The shortage of food and supplies, however, was growing worse; many of the people had not tasted meat for weeks, and were forced to stand in queues for hours in order to get a small quantity of potatoes. To walk abroad after 9 p.m. was very dangerous, anyone foolhardy enough to do so risking death at the hands of a nervous sentry or of a roving band of anarchists.

A Sorry Picture

In the day-time, Barcelona presented a sorry picture. While most of

the priests either had been killed or had managed to flee to safety, every now and then one would be dragged out of his place of hiding and strung up on the nearest tree. Huge pictures of Lenin and Trotsky stared down on one from everywhere, while the Red Flag was predominant on all official and large public buildings.

Occasionally, two or three aeroplanes would suddenly appear over the city, and would drop a few bombs before flying away, while at night an occasional outburst of rifle-fire would arouse the neighbourhood. Loyalist workers found it rather a holiday, she said, for although all the factories had closed down, the hands continued to draw their wages. Since the factories are drawing on their bank accounts for this purpose, indications are that this will not last very long.

A daily aeroplane service is maintained by the French between Barcelona and Marseilles, said Mrs. Jover, but a strict watch is kept upon those travelling by the 'planes by the Government. All those who have been able to secure permission to leave have done so, or will do so as soon as possible, she went on. This applies only to foreigners, for the Government has issued orders that no Spanish citizen may leave unless over the age of sixty years.

Mrs. Jover was more fortunate. When she left Shanghai, the local Spanish Consulate endorsed on her passport "Spanish by marriage." After a certain number of preliminary negotiations, she was able to secure permission to make the two-hour flight out of Barcelona to Marseilles and safety. Her husband, of course, was not given similar permission, and was forced to remain in Spain. He is making strenuous efforts, she said, to prevent being called upon to proceed to the Catalanian battle-front to fight with the Government forces, but whether he is still successful in this or not, she does not know.

SIR JOHN BRENNAN PROMOTED

Post in Foreign Office in Place of Sir J. Pratt

London, Dec. 22.

Sir John Brennan, British Consul-General in Shanghai, has been promoted to a position in the Foreign Office.

He will leave Shanghai next March and later in the year will take up the post in the Foreign Office now held by Sir John Pratt, former Acting Consul-General in Shanghai, who is retiring.

Sir John Brennan will be succeeded in Shanghai by Mr. Herbert Phillips,



Sir John Brennan

who has been Consul-General in Canton since 1930.

Mr. A. P. Blunt, at present British Consul-General in Manila, will be transferred to Canton, and Mr. W. P. W. Turner, Consul-General in Yunnanfu, will take Mr. Blunt's place in Manila.

Mr. W. Stark Toller, Consul in Tengueh and at present serving on the Burma-Yunnan Boundary Commission, is being promoted Consul-General and will succeed Mr. Turner in Yunnanfu.—Reuter.

Other Appointments

London, Dec. 21.

The King has approved the following appointments in the diplomatic service: Mr. H. A. Grant Watson, Minister in Helsingfors, to be H. M. Minister at Havana; Mr. T. M. Snow, Minister in Havana, to be H. M. Minister in Helsingfors.—Wireless through Reuter.



CHRISTMAS AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Special efforts were made in the General Hospital to ensure that the sick children spending the Christmas season there were given their share of the general festivities. The picture shows the Christmas tree, with one of the small revellers who enjoyed some of its delights, and one of the sisters.

DIET'S RELATION TO HEALTH OF WORKERS

Not Enough Attention Paid to Subject in China:

Dr. H. C. Hou's Address

Illustrating his lecture with lantern slides, Dr. H. C. Hou, of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, spoke on Dec. 22 at the Shanghai Public Health Club of the world-wide interest of public health workers in diet in its relation to health. He said that this interest is brought out partly by the rapid progress in our knowledge of vitamins and partly through the good work of the health organization of the League of Nations. For the first time, specific recommendations of dietary standards were published by the organization on November 1 last year and revised in June this year.

In China, little attention was paid to the relation of diet to health in spite of the fact that it was recognized since early days that certain foods have curative value in certain diseases. The importance of nutrition in public health was further emphasized by Dr. Hou by quoting the words of Rubner, Hopkins and Fletcher. A complete diet, he said, is not only necessary for the prevention and cure of deficiency diseases but also is essential for the body to meet the great demand during stress, for opposing infection, tissue repair, heightened metabolism, etc.

The greater proportion of the population in China, Dr. Hou continued, are living below the threshold of adequate nutrition. "This is largely due to poverty, but inability to secure proper food is often the result of ignorance of the laws of nutrition. There are many problems which are peculiar to China. Poverty, the difference in dietary habits, and the lack of dairy products make it impractical to apply western standards. Further, since the distribution of inorganic salts and vitamins of vegetables differs much with the varieties, places of cultivation, fertilization and modes of preparation, a careful investigation into this field should help us toward a better understanding of the optional requirement for normal health and for the treatment of deficiency diseases. Recent surveys of the "poor," of the rural population and of factory workers, show that there is an insufficiency of suitable proteins, of fats of calcium and of certain vitamins, particularly vitamins A, B and D."

Six Vitamins

The six important vitamins, A, B, C, D, E, and G, were next discussed, in their relation to health and diseases, by Dr. Hou, who illustrated the various deficiency diseases with lantern slides. The distribution of vitamins in foods and man's requirement of the vitamins were also taken up in the lecture.

Summing up, Dr. Hou said a modern practical diet should first be a well varied diet so as to ensure that many food factors which are necessary for life and health are contained therein, and secondly, a diet containing a large proportion of protective foods: i.e. foods rich in vitamins and minerals.

"Among the common foods, milk ranks best as a food. It contains the best type of proteins and is rich in calcium, vitamins A, B, and G, but lacking in iron. Eggs, meat, fish and nuts also supply first class proteins but the vitamin content varies with the type used. Glandular organs are usually richer in vitamins and salts than other meats. Vegetables and fruits are important for their vitamin and mineral contents. Grains give us primarily sources of energy and secondarily protein which, however, is not adequate by itself unless supplemented. Whole grains contain certain mineral salts and vitamins, but in rice this is lost through the process of polishing. Fats are primarily sources of heat and energy in a concentrated form. Certain fats are essential to life and in certain cases they act as carriers of vitamins A and D. Sugars like fat are sources of heat and energy. Pure sugar contributes nothing else. Excessive use of sugar will replace the appetite for other foods and therefore should be discouraged."

"In China, for the masses, the use of soy bean and soy bean products should be encouraged since the proteins they contain are approximately animal protein closer than other common plant proteins. Potato, unpolished rice and millet are superior to and cheaper than highly polished rice and white flour, and they should be extensively used. Such a diet of potato, soy bean, unpolished rice and millet, when supplemented with plenty of green vegetables and occasionally an egg or some meat, should make it a fairly satisfactory one and should bring about a decrease in the frequency of common deficiency diseases."

Children's Diet

Dr. Hou went on to say that "a well balanced diet containing an abundance of various food factors is particularly necessary to growing children, expectant and nursing mothers and those required to make exhausting physical efforts, since it has been repeatedly observed that hard work or pregnancy predispose an individual on a defective diet to diseases."

The speaker concluded by saying "A perfect diet should have all the necessary dietary essentials: carbohydrates, fat, proteins, inorganic salts, vitamins, water and crude fibres, each in its correct amount and right proportion."

S.M.C. PROTEST EXPECTED OVER ASSAULT

It is understood that the Shanghai Municipal Council will address an official protest to Sir John Brennan, H.M. Consul-General and Senior Consul, over the assault, by an armed Japanese sentry, on Det. Sub-Ins. D. A. Cumming, a British subject who is senior detective at Wayside Station, on December 20.

MERRY CHILDREN'S GATHERING

Annual Party Given by the Customs Club

One of the merriest children's gatherings held in Shanghai each year is the annual Customs Club party, which takes place at the New Asia Hotel, every Christmas. Over 250 children gathered there on Dec. 27 for a full programme of Christmas festivities, financed by subscriptions from men not only in the Customs Club but throughout the service. The amount collected this year was \$1,000 for providing the party, and \$287 for charity. The programme included items by Mr. Shaw, playing a musical saw, and a troupe of Chinese magicians, in addition to a cinematograph show. Each child on arrival was presented with a Christmas stocking, and at the end of the programme Father Christmas, in the person of Detective-Sergeant J. J. Glanville, distributed a present to each guest at the party.

PUSHKIN CENTENARY ARRANGEMENTS

Statue to be Erected in the French Concession

A series of events is being planned in Shanghai for February next to honour Alexander Pushkin, great Russian poet, on the occasion of the centenary of his death.

Not only progenitor of Russian poetry, father, in general, of Russian literature of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century, Pushkin is looked upon by the entire civilized world as a symbol of the best that has been given it by that great literature, which shines with such names as those of Gogol, Dostoyevsky, Turgeneff, Tolstol, in their own admission all disciples of Pushkin.

The centenary will be commemorated both in Soviet Russia and abroad, and will assume an international aspect in foreign countries. In Shanghai, preparations for the occasion have been carried on, these last few months, by a local Pushkin Committee, consisting, besides members of the Russian community, of British, French and Chinese admirers of Russian literature.

The French Municipal Council has given one of its squares for a statue of Pushkin to be erected; this, to be built after a design by Russian architects and sculptors, will be unveiled with ceremony on the day of the centenary, February 11, 1937, at the corner of Route Pichon and Route Ghisi, giving its name to the square.

The Programme

The programme will begin on January 1 and end on February 14. There will be a meeting of the Alliance Française, in French, when Mme. Riviere and Mme. Nilus will speak; and, on the day of the centenary, another meeting, at which the speakers include Prof. Telberg (in Russian), Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin (in English) and M. d'Auxion de Ruffe (in French).

One of the most attractive events will be a Pushkin soiree at the Lyceum Theatre on February 2, when the best local artists, to the accompaniment of the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra, are to present Rachmaninoff's opera "Aleko," written after Pushkin's poem—"The Gypsies." The second part of the soiree will be devoted to songs written by Russian composers to Pushkin's words, airs from the "Pushkin operas"—over twenty of his poems and dramas having inspired such works; and recitations of poems not only in their original Russian, but in their English, French and Chinese versions as well.

Special performances for school-children, and a play by the Russian sporting society Sokol are also on the schedule of events.

A full programme of the celebration will be issued in the shape of a book in Russian, English, French and Chinese, and will include the poet's biography, comments by other outstanding Russian writers, and a hundred illustrations and portraits of Pushkin, his contemporaries and events.

KAOCHIAO EMBANKMENT READY SOON

Construction on the new Kaochiao embankment, which is now being carried out under the joint auspices of the Bureau of Public Works and Labour Service Committee, is expected to be completed shortly. The Kaochiao dyke forms a part of the projected embankment network in southern Kiangsu which measures more than 300,000 feet in length. With a view to protecting the residents in that part of the province, the Kiangsu Provincial Government has already raised all necessary funds for the work.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Atma Singh to Pay Supreme Penalty

After being sentenced to death by Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court on November 17, following his trial before a jury of twelve, Atma Singh, accused of the murder of Bawa Singh in the bath house of Pootoo Road Police Station on October 14, will be executed this week. The following information was made public by H.M. Consulate-General on Dec. 24:—"The sentence of death passed upon Atma Singh has been confirmed by His Majesty's Ambassador. The execution will take place."

Atma Singh's crime was one of the most brutal committed in Shanghai for many months. Summing up at the final hearing of the case in H.M. Supreme Court, Mr. Victor Priestwood, Crown Advocate, said that Sergeant L. R. Simms, when on duty in the charge-room of the Pootoo Road Police Station on the morning of the occurrence, heard terrible screams, and, with Sergeant V. H. Petersen, went to the bath-house used by the Sikh policemen, where they saw Bawa Singh lying on the floor.

The floor and walls were splattered with blood, while the injured man had a deep wound over his forehead, and both arms were practically severed. The accused, who was in the door-way, was taken into custody, and Bawa Singh was taken to hospital, where his eye was removed and both fore-arms amputated. He died soon afterwards.

Assault with Meat Chopper

The murder was inflicted with a meat chopper which Atma Singh found in the bath-house. Atma Singh, it appears, must have gone into the bath-house, found Bawa Singh there, and hacked at him brutally with the meat chopper. During the trial, Atma Singh, represented by Mr. H. A. Reeks, pleaded extreme provocation by virtue of some insulting remarks which he alleged that deceased had made in connection with the wife.

Atma Singh stated in defence that on October 14, he had found his wife weeping. She told him that Bawa Singh had come in during his absence, and awakened her. Angry at this early morning visit, Atma Singh went immediately to the police station to report the matter. In the bath-room he saw the deceased, and asked why he had insulted accused's wife. Deceased replied insultingly, "I was in a passion," continued the accused, "and saw the chopper on a table. I picked it up and struck him. I hit him only to hurt him, not to kill him." Bawa Singh had insulted his wife, he concluded, and "without respect, life is not worth living."

Atma Singh has been confined in Ward Road Gaol since his sentence. A petition was issued by Mr. H. A. Reeks, his counsel, soon after the sentence was pronounced, and a large number of signatures were affixed to it. It was placed in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, but only remained there one day, as it was found that Atma Singh's wife, Sham Kur, had lodged an appeal against the decision. The appeal was not heard, and in view of yesterday's announcement by H.M. Consulate, presumably will not be heard.

VESSEL STRANDED IN HEAVY FOG

Rescue of 300 Passengers from Chinese Ship

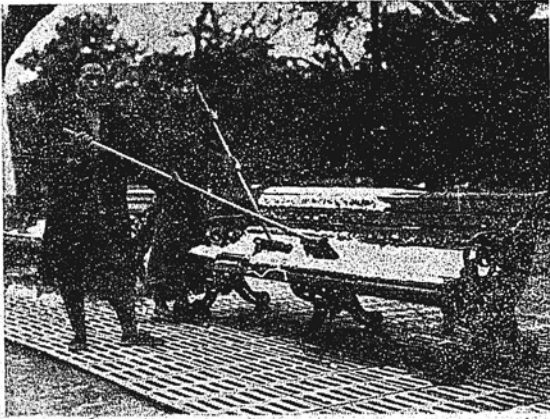
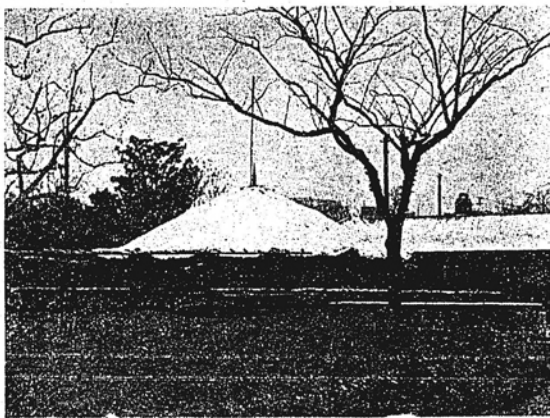
Stranded on an island between Shihpu and Tinghai on December 24 when their vessel, the Ta Hwa, struck a hidden rock during heavy fog, over 300 passengers landed at Tinghai safely early that morning, after being rescued by the ss. Nai Hai.

Loaded with a cargo of cereals and poultry, the ss. Ta Hwa, 1,071 tons gross, left Haimen, off the Chekiang coast, on the night of Dec. 23 for Shanghai. While steaming off Shan Chi harbour, between Shih-pu and Tinghai, the vessel suddenly ran aground; the stern was holed by a hidden rock. Occurring during a heavy fog, the accident caused considerable excitement on board. Messages asking for help being hurriedly despatched. The commander and officers controlled the situation and pacified all those on board without difficulty.

In response to the alarm, the ss. Nai Hai, which was on her way from Ningpo to Haimen, rushed to the scene. All the passengers were successfully transported from the stranded vessel to the Nai Hai which arrived safely at Tinghai. A Chinese gunboat was reported to have also arrived and to be standing by.

SHANGHAI'S FIRST SNOW STRIKES HAPPY CHRISTMAS NOTE

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.



When Shanghai's residents awoke on December 24, they were greeted by the first snow of the year, which had been falling steadily through the night and which had laid a thin mantle of white over the city. On branches of trees, on roof-tops, on park benches and even on prosaic wood piles, this white gleamed until the rays of the sun made it vanish. The above pictures give glimpses of this snow-fall which so gladdened the hearts of those in whose home countries no Christmas is complete without snow.

PRACTICE OF HEAD HUNTING

Aborigines of Formosa Still Carry Out Custom

What is the correct procedure to be adopted when one is making a leisurely walking tour in the mountains of Formosa, and happens to come across a head-hunter coming in the opposite direction, and seemingly all set for lopping off the first head which comes into view? A way out of this awkward predicament was suggested by Professor Clarence Griffin, who lectured on the Aborigines of Formosa before members of the Royal Asiatic Society on December 23. Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby was in the chair.

Professor Griffin said that in a situation like this it would be fatal to run. The head-hunter would then fetch out his blow-pipe and send after his fleeing enemy a poisonous dart which would immediately lay him flat. It would be equally foolish to move forward. The only thing to be done was to stop and pick a blue-bell off the ground, and then to move towards the head-hunter in a friendly manner. He would then be pacified, as this served as a gesture of friendship.

Formosa, said Professor Griffin, in addition to a population of 5,000,000 descendants from the Chinese, has 150,000 aborigines who inhabit the mountains. The western part of the island descended to paddycliffs, and the mountains were situated on the east coast. Eight distinct dying nations had chosen the island of Formosa as their last resting place, and their remnants were still to be found among the aborigines of the mountains.

Head-hunting among these tribes had now been practically stopped by Japanese law, but it was a custom that was very hard to wipe out altogether, as it had been in practice for centuries. Four of the "nations" represented among the aborigines still practised the custom. At the tender age of 17, youths from these tribes were compelled to go forth and bring back the head of an enemy, unless they wished to be branded as cowards. On his return from such an expedition, the youth was welcomed home by his whole tribe, and if the expedition had been successful he was branded with two marks under the chin to show that he was a man.

If, however, he was so cowardly as to bring back the head of a woman, he himself was put to death by the members of his tribe. In spite of this somewhat barbarous custom, these aborigines were a very fine people,

GEISHA WIN BATTLE WITH CAFE-OWNERS

Cancelled Holidays Are Restored

Geisha of Shanghai's Japanese community put into effect "dangerous thoughts," threatened to strike and won a battle with their employers last week, the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi" revealed on Dec. 24.

The labour trouble along the Japanese "entertainment front" was the outcome of the "unilateral abrogation" by the Restaurateurs' Union of the monthly holiday on the third Wednesday of every month. This month it would have been on December 16 had not the union announced in the newspapers on December 12 that they would carry on "business as usual," legal holiday or no legal holiday.

Informed of this action, the meek geisha cast feminine reserve aside, saw red, and in the view of their employers, "went Red."

They demanded a holiday and indicated that if their wish was not granted—well, the restaurant owners would have to take the consequences.

To Mutual Advantage

The Union pointed out that inasmuch as December was a busy month, it would be for the benefit of both employers and of the geisha to forego the holiday and work together in flattening the fat bonus envelopes of pleasure-seeking tired business men.

But this persuasive approach met with a strong wall of defiance.

Since Geisha "scabs" are hard to find in Shanghai, and importing them from Japan was hardly economical, the Union gave in.

In a closely-guarded meeting of directors on December 18, the Union decided to give in to the recalcitrant women.

Under a hastily adopted schedule, the holidays were "staggered" among the various establishments between the days from December 20 to 31, with one house allowing their geisha to take off any one day they wished, the "Nichi-Nichi" reported.

possessing a high code of morals. They were never known to steal. Japan, in the opinion of Professor Griffin, would stand more chance of wiping out the practice of head-hunting if she were to go about it in a more peaceable manner.

LOCAL JOURNALIST ENTERTAINED

St. Andrew's Society Honours Mr. H. K. Strachan

Mr. H. K. Strachan, who has been associated with the "North China Daily News" for 17 years, was guest at a luncheon by St. Andrew's Society at the Shanghai Club on Dec. 23. Dr. A. C. Bryson, President, was in the chair and among others present were representatives of other British national societies.

Dr. Bryson, in a brief speech, paid a high tribute to Mr. Strachan's activities on behalf of the Society over a period of years, especially in regard to the Reel Club and membership, and wished him a pleasant holiday. Dr. Bryson did not confine himself to Mr. Strachan's connection with St. Andrew's but extended the tribute to the valuable assistance given to other national societies in Shanghai.

In reply, Mr. Strachan returned thanks for the honour done to him but pointed out that he would be no real Scot who would not be proud and ready to help the Society which was doing such valuable work. The speaker stressed the importance of the functions carried out by the national societies in Shanghai and expressed the pleasure it gave anyone to be associated with such work.

AUTHORITIES ASKED TO BAN FAKE GAS MASKS

In view of the numerous fake gas masks on sale here, the Shanghai Air Defence Association has petitioned the Shanghai City Government to ban those masks and other anti-gas materials not approved by the Ministry of War. It is understood that of late there have been numerous manufacturers producing gas masks made of inferior materials and with low technique, which can give no protection.—Central News.

STUDENTS of the Japanese Commercial School in Pingliang Road held a parade in full military kit from their school to the Shanghai Jinja, the Shinto Shrine on Kiangwan Road, on December 22. With the exception of the lower classmen, who dispersed at the shrine, the students were marched back to the school under the command of army officers detailed here to give basic military instruction at various Japanese institutions.

FREE RIDES IN ALL CHAIPEI BUSES

Residents Benefit by Strike of Conductors

After a six-hour "non-collecting" strike in retaliation against the firm's decision not to give them the annual bonus, conductors and drivers, after mediation by the Shanghai Kuomintang and the General Labour Union, resumed normal routine at noon on December 23.

Delegates of the employees of the Chapel Omnibus Co. have approached the management for issuance of one month's pay as bonus, but the request has been refused on the ground of bad business. When news spread that the conductors were not collecting fares from passengers, all Chaipei omnibuses were crowded to capacity up to noon, when the strike was ended.

It has been mutually agreed that the Bureau of Social Affairs should settle the dispute and that the conductors and drivers should carry on work as usual. All the omnibuses in Nantao, run by the City Government, were not affected.

TRAM PASSENGER LOSES \$2,000

Christmas Eve proved unfortunate for a male Chinese passenger in a Route No. 1 tramcar on North Szechuen Road on Dec. 24. While the car was in motion, between Tiendong Road and Haining Road, some-one picked his pocket. He reported to detectives at Hongkew Station that he was robbed of \$2,000 in bank-notes. The money was mostly in large denominations.

SERVANT SCARES OFF SIX ROBBERS

During the course of December 23, six men, two of whom were armed with pistols, succeeded in breaking into a Chinese house at 257 Route de Zikawei. After locking the inmates up in one of the ground floor rooms, they proceeded to ransack the house. A servant who was returning home late happened to come in a few minutes after they had got to work, however, and apparently scared them off. Leaving a certain amount of valuable property behind, they took with them only a few articles to the value of \$150.

BRITISH RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. W. J. Hawkins Re-Elected Chairman

Mr. W. J. Hawkins was re-elected Chairman and Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Vice-Chairman, of the British Residents' Association of China at a meeting of the general committee of the Association held on December 19.

The following form the General Committee of the Association for 1937: Messrs. W. J. Hawkins (Chairman), R. G. MacDonald (Vice-Chairman), H. E. Arnold, J. N. Bates, N. B. Doodha, Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Elliot, Messrs. G. A. Haley, E. F. Harris, J. R. Jones, S. H. Peck, F. G. Pollock, R. D. K. Silby, H. G. W. Woodhead, c.s.s., with the following representatives from the national societies: St. Andrew's Society, Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten, St. David's Society, Mr. R. J. E. Price; St. Patrick's Society, Mr. S. M. Edwards; The Royal Society of St. George, Mr. A. J. Percival; The Anzac Society of Shanghai, Mr. S. P. Simpson; The British Chamber of Commerce, Mr. N. G. Beale; The British Women's Association, Mrs. J. S. Whitney; The Canadian Club of Shanghai, Major P. R. M. Wallis; The United Services Association, Mr. Albert Pullen.

The following elections were made to the various Committees:

Executive Committee: Messrs. W. J. Hawkins, R. G. MacDonald, H. E. Arnold, G. A. Haley, Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead.

Membership Sub-Committee: Messrs. R. D. K. Silby and S. H. Peck.

Meetings Sub-Committee: Messrs. R. G. MacDonald, E. F. Harris, Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Elliot.

Shanghai Affairs Sub-Committee: Messrs. G. A. Haley, N. B. Doodha, S. H. Peck, A. Pullen.

Foreign Residents' Association: E. F. Harris, S. H. Peck.

From the above it will be seen that the officers, general committee and sub-committees are substantially the same as last year with the important addition of a Shanghai Affairs Sub-Committee. It has been apparent during the past year that a number of members of the Association feel that more interest should be taken in local affairs as they affect British interests, and this Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. A. Haley has been formed.

The Meetings Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. G. MacDonald sponsored three meetings last year and are arranging further meetings, the first of which will be held on Tuesday, January 12 at 5.30 p.m. when Mr. C. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary of the Council, will deliver an address.

Subscriptions are now due and it is hoped that members will send them in as quickly as possible. The Committee is anxious to increase the membership so that the Association will be thoroughly representative and married members are asked to include their wives. Forms for firms are being prepared and sent out as last year.

OBITUARY

Mr. Ami Edouard Juvet

Death occurred at the age of 56 of Mr. Ami Edouard Juvet, partner of Messrs. Hirsbrunner & Co., at the Shanghai General Hospital on December 22.

Born on August 12, 1880, in Fleurier, Switzerland, the deceased came to Shanghai 33 years ago. In addition to a host of friends, he left behind a widow, three sons, Charles, Edward, who are in Shanghai, and Louis Juvet, in Switzerland, and two daughters, Misses Rose and Leonie Juvet, who are here. He was the president of the Swiss Club and also the Helvetia, a Swiss benevolent society.

Mr. Charles Maguire

With the death of Mr. Charles Maguire in the Country Hospital on Christmas Day, Shanghai has lost another old resident. Mr. Maguire, who was about 66 years of age at the time of his death, came out to China during the reign of the Empress Dowager as a mining engineer on behalf of a very large foreign company with extensive iron mining interests in the Tatung Valley.

Later, after he had severed his connection with the firm, he came to Shanghai, and for some years past has been connected with Mr. H. E. Morris, taking a great interest in the latter's famous stable of racing ponies. A bachelor, he was for some considerable time a member of the Shanghai Race Club and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Surviving him are two sisters, both older than he is, who are at present in Dublin, Ireland.



Mr. J. Delvaux De Fenille
Chargé d'Affaires for Belgium.

WEDDINGS

Plummer-Beskin

The wedding of Miss Sylvia Beskin, the elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Beskin of London, and Mr. J. A. Hugh Plummer, the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plummer of Hongkong, took place on Dec. 23 at H.M. Consulate-General at 11.30 a.m. with Mr. J. W. O. Davidson officiating.

The bride is on the staff of Messrs. Lowe Bingham and Matthews and has been in Shanghai since 1933. Mr. Plummer is on the staff of the Confederation Life Association.

For the ceremony the bride, who was unadorned, wore a pearl-grey flannel suit, a blue 'hat' and grey lizard shoes with matching accessories. For the reception which was held later from 6 to 8 p.m., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hardman, she wore a floor-length gown of ivory satin peau d'ange, cut with a skirt, extremely full from the waist. The gown also has full sleeves which ended half way down the fore-arm in a long light stitched cuff. The stitched motif was repeated in the point shaped cincture at the waist. The neckline was a draped cowl back and front.

The honeymoon is being spent in Hangchow. The bride's going away costume consisted of a heather-mixture tweed tailored suit with matching hat and accessories, and a daffodil yellow sweater.

Sze-Chu

One of the most brilliant weddings witnessed for some time was that which took place on Dec. 24 between Miss Chu Yung-ching and Mr. Sze Yung-ken, son of the late Mr. Sze Liang-tsai, proprietor of the well known Chinese daily, "The Shun Pao." The ceremony took place in the Pooking Guild, corner of Avenue Edward VII and Avenue Foch, at 5.15 p.m., and was followed by a banquet.

General Wu Tse-chen, the Mayor, officiated, while Mr. Wang Shao-lai and Mr. Tu Yueh-sung acted as the introducers. Mr. Ling Kong-hou delivered a speech. The groom, who is a graduate of the Tse-kong University, was attended by Mr. P. N. Shen as best man. Ushers were Mr. Y. Chen and Mr. B. D. S. Van.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, was charming in a white satin and lace creation fashioned on semi-foreign lines. She wore a veil and carried a bouquet of white lilies. Miss Rosie Chu attended her as maid-of-honour, and wore a white gown also. The two bridesmaids, Miss Ning and Miss Chu, were attractively dressed in sky blue. The male members of the bridal party were attired in morning dress for the ceremony, which was conducted on modern lines.

More than 1,000 guests, including high government officials, attended the event, one of great interest to local social and business circles.

King-Young

More than 500 people attended the marriage of Miss Young Sue-fung, daughter of Mrs. P. S. Young, to Mr. King Ting-pah, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. King of Shanghai. The ceremony took place in the International Club, Bubbling Well Road, on Dec.

FRANCIS XAVIER SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVING

Successful Candidates In Cambridge Locals

The Rev. J. A. Lennon, superior of the Church of the Sacred Heart, distributed the prizes to boys of the St. Francis Xavier's College on Dec. 23. The occasion this year was an informal one, with no speeches, and those present were only the Brothers of the school and the boys. Noteworthy among the prize-winners were the successful candidates for the Cambridge Local Examinations, fourteen boys receiving certificates out of the seventeen who entered for the School Certificate, and 24 out of the 26 who went in for the Junior Certificate.

The principal awards were as follows:—

School Certificate:—A. Kabbert, P. Bigel, A. Estanislao (First Grade); A. Kornloff, G. Roza, H. dos Remedios, C. O'Leary, G. Palma, E. Koff (Second Grade); J. Sadao, A. Xavier, J. Kumano, V. de Souza, and W. Usankoff (Third Grade).

Junior Certificate:—A. Maher, G. Remedios, A. Kovenko, D. Bourlin, I. Gutierrez, P. de Souza, P. Ongetta, G. Hiberno, J. Westwood, R. Oliveros, P. de Vera, J. Ros, J. da Luz, J. de la Cruz, D. Quinones, J. Rodrigues, T. Smith, P. Jackson, M. Tonnachy, J. Brice, E. Xavier, J. Remedios, F. Orosio, and R. Bell.

Engineering Society of China's Bursary (for the best Junior Pass in Mathematics):—A. Maher and G. Remedios.

Leaving School Certificate:—Edward Jits, Benjamin Decanay, John Lopes, Henry Eastley, Edward Bonanasky, Kajetan Koslowsky, Frank Tonnachy, Boris Markitant, Leo Usankoff, Vladimir Antropoff, William Alexander, Jorge Pinheiro, James Sado.

Medal presented by the French Foreign Minister for the best Senior Pass in French:—J. Lopes.

Bursary presented by Mr. H. O. White for good conduct, application and general proficiency:—V. Rodionoff.

The Prof. Challenge Shield (presented by Mr. D. G. W. Roff for good conduct and general proficiency):—D. Quinones, Senior Division; L. Bagaman, Junior Division; I. Roberts, Elementary Division; and A. Piskunoff, Preparatory Division.

A large number of class prizes were also distributed.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE TO COLD ON WOOSUNG RD.

The cold weather was responsible for the death of a man on Woosung Road, near Boundary gates, at 2.30 a.m. on December 23.

The man was found lying on the road and was then removed in an ambulance to the St. Luke's Hospital. He was, however, certified dead upon arrival. An inquest was conducted by the Chinese Procurator over the deceased's body at the Public Mortuary, and at the conclusion the Procurator returned a verdict of death due to exposure to cold and starvation. Deceased's name was Huang Zung.

24, being followed by a reception and dinner.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, was attended by Miss Laura King, as maid-of-honour, and Miss Jane Chang, and Miss Margaret Nyung, as bridesmaids. The groom had as his best man Mr. King Yuen-sze.

Mr. C. F. King, the father of the groom, is a well known artist and engineer and is connected with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. He comes of a noted Peiping family.

PERSONAL NOTES

Dr. and Mrs. Cheng Tien-hsi sailed for Marseilles on Dec. 23 by the ss. Scharnhorst.

The Danish Minister to China, M. Oscar de Oxholm, and his family returned from home leave to Shanghai by the Conte Verde on December 28.

Commander A. O. Torlesse, who formerly served in the cruiser Dorsetshire, has been appointed Naval Attaché to the British Legation in Bangkok.

Miss A. Viola Smith returned to Shanghai on December 21, after a seven months absence and has again resumed her duties as Registrar of the China Trade Act.

Captain Paul Michel, of the French Embassy Guard, Peiping, accompanied by Mme. Michel and two children left Shanghai for France on Dec. 23 by the M. M. ss. D'Aragnan. Captain Michel will be stationed in Paris.

Ma. H. R. Harling, managing director of Messrs. A. Cameron & Co. (China), Ltd., left on home leave on Dec. 23 with his family in the ss. Scharnhorst and expects to return to Shanghai by the end of June.

Mr. H. Terasaki, who left Shanghai for Japan on December 12 after serving for four years as vice-consul and later as a consul, has been appointed consul in Havana. He will concurrently hold the post of third secretary of the Japanese Legation in Cuba.

Japanese community leaders on the night of Dec. 23 gathered at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, to welcome Mr. T. Kawai, newly-appointed Consul-General, and to congratulate Mr. K. Wakasugi, acting Consul-General, on his appointment to a similar post in New York.

Mr. S. I. Hsiung, author of "Lady Precious Stream", who arrived at Singapore on Dec. 22 en route to China after four years of repeated successes in New York and London, stated that he is looking forward to the premiere of his new play, "Western Chambers," to be produced in the Chinese and English versions in Shanghai, to be followed in America and Europe. Mr. Hsiung disclosed that he is writing a play in the modern Chinese style.

Commandante G. Galletti, recently-arrived commander of the Italian Battalion in China, will leave Tientsin on December 31, having received orders to return to Italy immediately to take up a new appointment. Pending the arrival of the new commander, Commandante Marco Aurelio Raggio, the command of the battalion will be assumed temporarily by Commandante Giuseppe Gregorio, who has just relinquished the command of the R.N. Carlotta in service on the Yangtze River. Commandante Raggio will arrive in Tientsin at the end of January next.

It is reported that Dr. Hu Shih, dean of the College of Letters of the National University of Peking, has been offered the managing editorship of the "Shun Pao" with a salary of \$2,000 a month. It is stated that this offer was made on the recommendation of Dr. Weng Wen-hao, secretary-general of the Executive Yuan. Negotiations are continuing between Dr. Hu and the "Shun Pao." The "Shun Pao," the oldest Chinese paper in Shanghai, is owned by the heirs of the late Mr. Sze Liang-tsai, and is considered one of the most influential daily newspapers in China.

Colonel J. L. Sleeman, Chief Commissioner Overseas of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, left London recently in the ss. Markunda, for an extensive inspection tour on behalf of the Order of St. John in India, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore and Hongkong. He will remain abroad until next April, and during the tour will make a complete inspection of the branches of the Brigade in the countries named, in an effort to stimulate interest in and enlarge the work of the organization. Colonel Sleeman reached Bombay on December 12, will be in Ceylon on February 26, 1937, Singapore on March 3, and Hongkong on March 18.

A farewell dinner, given by the Chinese members of the S.M.C. Education Board in honour of the chairman, the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, on December 22 at the Chinese Bankers' Club, was attended by a large number of local educators, as well as foreign members of the Board, the Superintendent of Education, the Chinese Education Officer, and headmasters and senior assistant masters of all the Council's Schools for Chinese. Others present included officials of the Council and of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association. Mr. H. Ling was in the chair, and welcomed Dr. Sheppard's services as chairman of the board ever since its inception six years ago. He was followed by Mr. Yulin Hsi and Dr. Herman Liu, both of whom spoke in appropriate terms. Dr. Sheppard suitably responded and was presented with four panels of Chinese embroidered pictures as a souvenir from his Chinese hosts.

The Chinese Minister in Brussels, Mr. Tchou Ngao-siang, accompanied by the leading personnel of the Legation, were honoured at Liege on Christmas Eve at a reception given by the Belgian Society for Economic Studies and Expansion.

One of the officers who will arrive in Hongkong shortly with the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, is Capt. E. H. G. Grant, who was awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service rendered during the emergency operations of British troops in Palestine recently.

Mr. K. Wakasugi, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in China, whose appointment as Consul-General in New York was announced last week, will leave for his post, by way of Japan, on January 9, on board the mv. Asama Maru. Until early this month, Mr. Wakasugi acted concurrently as Consul-General here.

Dr. T. H. Lee, former president of the Fuh Tan University and a member of the Legislative Yuan, returned to Shanghai from a visit to Szechuen during the week-end. He was met at the wharf by several hundred students and friends. The boy scouts of the University Middle School formed a guard of honour, while a representative of the girl students presented him with a bouquet.

Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, the new Consul-General here, on December 25 was installed as the Chief Scoutmaster of the local Japanese Boy Scouts in a ceremony at the Central Primary School, Range Road, the local Japanese papers reported. Later in the morning, he reviewed 120 scouts, led by Mr. Shigru Matsumoto. The boys rounded out the morning with a picnic in the garden of the Japanese Club, in Chapel.

The Shanghai Municipal Council invited Mrs. J. S. Whitney to fill the vacancy of the Education Board created by the resignation of the Rev. G. W. Sheppard. Mrs. Whitney, who is chairman of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations and a member of the Sub-Committee on Grants-in-aid for Foreign Schools, has accepted the Council's invitation to serve on the Board for the remainder of the present Municipal year.

Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, younger brother of the Japanese Emperor, will represent the Japanese monarch at the coronation in London of King George VI. It was officially announced in Tokyo on Dec. 26, Princess Selsuko will act as proxy for the Empress. They will leave Yokohama on March 18 for Seattle in the Helan Maru and proceed by way of Canada to New York where they will embark on the ss. Queen Mary for England on April 21.

Mr. Tsou Lu, chancellor of the Chung Shan University at Canton who arrived in Shanghai on Christmas Day aboard the Empress of Asia from Hongkong, left for Nanking on December 26 by train to confer with the Central authorities. This is Mr. Tsou's first visit to Nanking since he returned from Europe in the Autumn following an investigation tour to various universities in Britain and on the Continent. Mr. Tsou left for Europe early last summer when he openly voiced opposition to the policies of the new defunct South-west government under Gen. Chen Chai-lang.

Count Bonarelli di Castelbionico, Counsellor of the Italian Embassy in China, is returning to Italy due to a new appointment given by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Count Bonarelli arrived in China about two years ago and his previous post was in the Italian Embassy of Brussels. During his stay in this country he won the sympathy of Chinese and international circles, where he was very popular. Recently Count Bonarelli accomplished a very interesting tour of about two months, visiting the Italian Missions. Count Bonarelli expects to leave during next month.

BEACH HOTEL

MOGI (near Nagasaki)

Spend your Holidays at Mogi. This hotel is well-known to residents in China as one of the best resorts in Japan. Only 23 minutes from Nagasaki (motor-car hire Yen 2).

Lovely sea-views, and excellent roads for motoring through picturesque mountains and valleys. Boating, fishing, bathing, Pier and diving board close to Hotel, and the Hotel motor-launch takes guests at intervals of about an hour to excellent swimming beaches, (free of charge).

Mogi is also starting-point for daily sea excursions to Obana (for Unzen), Shimabara, Amakusa, etc. Hotel has extensive grounds with fine shade-trees. Private Tennis Court, Excellent Cuisine, (including Lobsters, Prawns, Crabs, etc.). Every room has an electric fan. Terms very moderate. Hotel representative meets all steamers. Write early for reservations.

S. SUNADA, Proprietor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PARCEL POST

Christmas Rush

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—On reading over CALEDONIA's letter published in your esteemed paper of 17th Instant, I deem it necessary for me to write a few lines to clear up his misunderstanding.

Unless CALEDONIA's messenger failed to approach to the right counter but stood aside waiting, he could never have waited for a quarter of an hour for a brass check usually obtainable within a few seconds.

Strict Customs formalities is invariably required for each parcel coming from abroad. On the brass check number being called out, the relative check-holder should at once come forward and open the parcel for the Customs examiner, who would assess the value of the contents, levy duty if necessary, and release the parcel. When the parcel is released, the messenger might leave P.O. to attend to his own private things after obtaining a brass check. He was thus absent when his brass check number was called out, hence missing his turn and entailing considerable delay all for his own fault.

CALEDONIA further opined the need of an emergency service for the Christmas rush. To my knowledge, however, the local Postal and Customs authorities never fail to provide sufficient emergency staff to cope with such rush. This year, at the suggestion of the Head of the Parcel Delivery Division, the Domestic Delivery Counter, which occupied one third of the delivery space, was removed, from December 1, to the basement, in order to give more space for parcels from abroad. Further efforts were made when in case of need, to utilize also the other portion of the counter hitherto exclusively used for delivering Japanese parcels, to examine and deliver parcels from U.S.A. and other foreign countries.

Recently, due to the shipping strike in U.S.A., several thousands of packets and boxes were suddenly received in one lot from that country alone per steamer from other nations. It may be of interest for the public to know that the Parcel Delivery Division has always been able to send out all the notices of arrival in one day, i.e., the day the mail arrived. When thousands of addressees all rush to Post Office on the following day for parcels, it is only natural that they cannot obtain them all in one time.

BYSTANDER

Shanghai, Dec. 20.

COUNCIL ECONOMY

Points for Inquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—To speak in the vernacular, those in authority here seem to know their onions, for public interest, as manifested by letters in the press, has dwindled from a spate of opinion to a slow trickle. Authority once again will have its way. But before it does, perhaps a new spring might be touched off I bring to public attention one or two matters which appear to call for their notice.

The first is in connection with the recent speech of Mr. H. E. Arnold, Chairman of the S.M.C., merchant and public companies' director, at a meeting of the British Residents' Association. In his long and apparently fruitful career here this able gentleman has developed a skill at oratory which carries his audiences to those points of understanding it is his intention they should reach. He told his fellows of the B.R.A. recently the reasons why the Council's financial situation had reached its present pass. But in his flood of eloquence he did not say what steps the Council had taken to prevent the situation from arising. The impression remains that the Council has been more concerned in the past with spending rather than with saving money.

My next matter is concerned with the peculiar building and road operations now in process of completion in the vicinity of the Administration Building. I am in entire ignorance of the true object of this activity, but have assumed that unless the intention is to fortify the edifice against the critical vapours which are apt to assail it, protection of the employees feet from the biannual floods is the real end in view.

I cannot help wondering whether this is a further "economy" measure, and whether so expensive an undertaking, deemed not necessary, perhaps, during times of prosperity, could not have been deferred until similar times (apparently on the way back after a long absence) return.

TELEMACHUS

Shanghai, Dec. 22.

CATHEDRAL FINANCES

An Appeal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—In the spring of the present year much correspondence appeared in your columns regarding an announcement made by the Trustees of Holy Trinity Cathedral that they had received an offer for the purchase for building purposes, of the major portion of the Cathedral Lawn, which offer it was their intention to place before the general body of pew-renters and subscribers at an extraordinary meeting.

The consensus of opinion expressed in the various letters was strongly in opposition to the idea of making a sale. In due course the meeting took place, attended by a strong representation of those entitled to vote. In order to test the feeling of those present, the Trustees brought forward a formal proposal that the offer in their hands be accepted: On a vote being taken it was shown that the meeting was unanimously opposed to the urgency existing that the Trustees expressed themselves as satisfied to abide by this decision. They however pointed out that it was absolutely essential that ways and means be devised to relieve them at an early date of at least a considerable portion of the burden of responsibility resting on their shoulders in consequence of the heavy deficit as shown in the accounts for 1935 and the estimated shortage of income in 1936. Reference was also made to the urgency existing that financial provision, be made for the cost of undertaking long-overdue and extensive repairs to the Cathedral fabric as well as for a comprehensive overhaul of the War Memorial organ which had suffered considerably from climatic effects since its erection, both of which schemes would require quite a lot of money, comparatively speaking.

In each bi-monthly issue of the Cathedral Calendar which has appeared since the above meeting took place, the Honorary Treasurer of the Cathedral, Mr. Edw. E. Parsons, has included a concise statement showing just how the finances stand, besides voicing dignified appeals for support from British people in Shanghai whose names do not appear in the list of pew-renter or subscribers. The response to these appeals has so far been disappointing—meagre, and meanwhile—to put it somewhat crudely—the Cathedral continues to run at a loss, month by month, causing ceaseless worry and anxiety to the Honorary Treasurer, the Trustees and the Vestry. When it is considered that copies of the Calendar are regularly mailed to some 1,500 British residents of Shanghai, out of which number but little more than 10 per cent, are either pew-renters or subscribers, there seems to be something wrong somewhere. And when it is also remembered that the Cathedral is one of, if not the, very oldest institutions of our city and that the hard-working clergy are ever ready to place their services at the disposal of anyone desiring or requiring them, surely it is rather a slur on British folk generally that they should be content complacently to allow so comparatively small a percentage of their number to endeavour to undertake the responsibility of the upkeep of the Cathedral and its services and work in Shanghai.

As regards the present condition of the Cathedral fabric itself, may I remind readers of a somewhat analogous situation which arose in England some ten or twelve years ago, when the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral made it publicly known that Wren's masterpiece was in a distinctly dangerous condition owing to instability of the foundations, and that in order to safeguard the building as regards the future it was necessary to appeal for financial support. The response was instantaneous. Money, in sums large and small, simply poured in from all quarters not only of Britain and the British Empire but also from many other countries as well, and very soon a sufficient amount was forthcoming to enable the Cathedral authorities to proceed with the needful repairs. These have now been finally completed, and announcement has been made that the fabric may be reckoned as safe for many generations to come.

St. Paul's is of course a national British institution and possession, but ought not we British people in Shanghai to take an almost similar measure of practical interest and pride in the well-being of our local Cathedral where so many of us and our children have been baptized and married, and to which we repair more or less regularly, at least I hope so? I would suggest that at this Christmas season

those who feel able to do so might make a special effort to join with those who are now endeavouring to uphold and preserve the Cathedral itself, as well as its ordinances, so that the year may close with the finances in better shape than they have been for a long time past.

What really is wanted most of all is a large increase in the number of yearly subscribers, so as to take the place of many old and generous supporters who have either passed on or are now living in retirement in Great Britain or elsewhere. Some of these latter are still on the active list of annual subscribers although having permanently left Shanghai, and that is highly praiseworthy. But if the Cathedral and its work are to be carried on in the future as in the past, there will have to be many recruits to the existing small body of subscribers from among the rank and file of the present-day British population, to whom this appeal is primarily addressed.

In closing, may I say that I do not hold any position or office in connection with the Cathedral, and have never done so; nor does anyone now holding such position or office know that this letter has been written and sent to you for publication.

LAYMAN.

Shanghai, Dec. 24.

MISERICORDIAM

Those Empty Houses

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Each day as I go to and from office I pass a row of houses in Boone Road, unoccupied and earning no rent.

May one appeal to the Christian landlords of these houses that such could be put at the disposal of the Salvation Army to reduce the victims of the Grim Reaper in 1937.

Death from exposure is a crying shame in a community as opulent as that of Shanghai.

T. E.

Shanghai, Dec. 26.

SHANGHAI DRUGS

Need for Supervision

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—I have read the report published in your esteemed paper on December 23 of the establishment of a Standardization Laboratory at Calcutta by the Government of India. The new establishment is undoubtedly a noteworthy step towards improving India's medicines.

The writer of this happens to be thoroughly familiar with conditions that had been prevailing in that country in regard to medicines.

As in China, and the two foreign settlements in Shanghai, conditions are worse than in any other part in the world so far as standardization of medicinal preparations or chemical compounds is concerned for worthless and often decomposed patent medicines or impure or even adulterated drugs are sold freely with no check.

In the possession of the writer of this, there is a pretty collection of patent medicines and drugs some of which (1) are completely decomposed; (2) others do not meet the requirements either of the B.P. or that of the U.S.P. (3) and others that are highly impure.

It would be absolutely essential therefore that ways and means be devised by the authorities concerned to bring about some sort of western conditions in a matter of great importance. Pourquoi trainer les chosés en longueur....

GALEUS.

Shanghai, Dec. 26.



By SAPAJOU

The Rev. W. H. Hudspeth,
British and Foreign Bible Society

"FOR UNTO US. . ."

A Reader's Approval

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Your Christmas message entitled "For Unto Us. . ." is worth many a re-reading and I believe that many readers like myself appreciate it the more at a time when the will to peace arises with a sense of responsibility to God and to man as well.

Of course "co-operation between nations is the only way to peace" and one of the conditions under which co-operation is possible and can go on secure is permeation of the "old spirit of self-sacrifice." "If mankind in the mass could be inspired by the same mystic rules of good conduct, to which the individual pays such willing service, many of the problems with which the world is faced would solve themselves." My first question then is: why is it that mankind in the mass could not be so inspired?

"It is a striking fact that while the responsibility of the individual to the state and the state to the individual is being increasingly recognized, it has not yet been so fully understood in the wider implications of the responsibility of states to each other." So my second question is: why has the responsibility of states to each other not been fully understood as it should? By whom?

"For of such as he are nations made" and nations are governed by man according to or despite of law. Surely a nation owes the government it deserves. At the same time nations do not progress together in thought, in spirit, or matter. As they advance differently in different ways and at different times, they differ in attitude of life, in point of view, in consciousness of kind, in faith and hope. Moreover this is also true with the individuals or units of a state. Like individuals, too, states do not act and react alike or merely mechanically. Apparently the difficulty which a social scientist or statesman has to face is much greater and more complicated, indeed, than what a physical scientist or engineer has to overcome.

There is much to be said in favour of the great-man theory of history. Comparatively it is easier for a man to be great who plays upon emotion or instinct than for another who appeals to reason. Likewise it is easier for a man to dream subconsciously here now than for another who thinks deeply at a long range and for all mankind. This seems to me to have been the trouble with man in spite of the will of God and the sacrifice of Christ Himself and may be taken to explain why so many of what we call great statesmen or great men could not be considered great in the light of Christian teaching and why in the meantime "humanity has wandered too far from ordained paths."

As a consequence, there are those great men "who have faith only in themselves and their power to get what they want." Nevertheless let us remind them of the fact that the world belongs to all races as God is the Father of mankind. Like children of a family, nations must work out their salvations together, not apart; they must do so conclusively, not exclusively. Science is their aid, logically making the world to be home-like and bringing nations to be more brotherly even in their physical aspect. In spite of obstacles and failures, what have made the world as it is must continue; namely, free discussion, free compromise, and free concord. As shown in history, the idea of force is the idea of des-

truction and what one employs to destroy another may eventually destroy himself. Savagery, slavery, robbery, piracy, and murder, in whatever form though they may be as damnable whether done in the name of a person or a state. There can be no salvation to a state or person while war instead of peace remains to be the "real solution of present-day difficulties."

In the light of experience, however dim it may seem, the men in power of all nations can face the present-day difficulties as Christians and succeed in finding all the solutions necessary if they want properly to co-operate. The Christian formulae which they may follow are simple and applicable. To guide their mind there is the eternal trilogy of goodness, beauty, and truth. To guide their heart there is the teaching of Christ in love, hope and faith. To guide their conduct there are the principles of self-sacrifice, of self-control, and self-realization. To guide their profession, there are the rules of service, of creation and adjustment. To-day not a few, but many statesmen in their respective countries are quite able and willing to do service, creation and adjustment at home. If they, able and willing to visualize how the whole world is related to themselves and their states, sincerely and deliberately do service, creation and adjustment beyond their national boundaries and, therefore, for humanity as a whole, co-operation between nations, which is "the only way to peace," in my humble opinion, will prevail at once.

J. USANG LY.

Shanghai, Dec. 26.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS

Statement in Court Refuted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—In a report appearing in your issue of 20th inst., under the caption:—"Story in Court of Cook's Fraud. Alleged Promise to Find Job in Tram Company"

the impression is conveyed that the sum of \$40 was to be paid to a foreigner employed in this Company for obtaining a job for some one. That impression is incorrect as it was brought out in evidence in Court that the foreigner concerned had never been employed by the Tramway Company.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish this letter in order to remove any misapprehension which may exist.

A. A. EWING.

General Manager,
The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, Dec. 22.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT

An Appreciation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—As a parent and an educator I would like to express my thanks to Maestro Paci and his colleagues for the splendid Christmas concert. It was an occasion when the spirit of Shanghai was seen at its best. It was very heartening to see Japanese people applauding the fine singing of the Chinese girls, and to see Chinese people applauding the beautiful appearance of the Japanese children. We ought to have more opportunities for seeing and hearing the best that each national group has to contribute. In such a concert as this we were not thinking of national differences but rather we were praising good art in music and dancing.

We sometimes consider that Shanghai is not the real China and we know that it is not the capital of this great country; nevertheless we should not forget that Shanghai sets the pace for the rest of the country, and so the latest inventions, or fashions, or games, or fads spread from here to other places. And so, let us have less emphasis on the cabarets of Shanghai and more emphasis on the cultural side. We want our children to grow up seeing and believing in the best qualities of each nation. Hence, I trust that the S.M.C. may be able to resume the special concerts for the children. Let our wish for Shanghai for 1937 be, that there may be continued and greater manifestation of the fine spirit shown in Sunday's concert.

JOHN S. BARR.

Shanghai, Dec. 28.

CHINA UNITED

Residential

Opposite the Race Course

Tastefully furnished rooms
and suites, with well
appointed bathrooms.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, December 24, 1936

REPORT No. 51/1936 for week ending December 24, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

COMPARATIVE OPENING CASH PRICES										BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS DURING WEEK										STOCK										Last Dividends, etc.										Business Done Year 1936				Business Done Year 1935				TOTAL AMOUNT OF SALES REPORTED JAN. 1-DEC. 24																																						
This Week's Market					Closing TO-DAY, THURSDAY MORNING					Highest					Lowest					STOCK					Last Dividends, etc.					Fin. year ends					Filed of due					Highest					Lowest					Business Done Year 1936					Business Done Year 1935					TOTAL AMOUNT OF SALES REPORTED JAN. 1-DEC. 24																										
Buys	Sells	Num.	Price	1530	1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590	1600	1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	1690	1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000																																			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Rubber Output Statistics									
*Quoted in Hongkong Dollars									
Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year	Standard Production	Output for month ending	Output for month ending	Total Output for year	Output for month ending	Output for month ending	Output for month ending
		Quantity (tons)	(tons)	1935	1936	(tons)	1935	1936	1937
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	5,000	18,500	9,500	17,500	17,500	75,000	17,500	17,500	17,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	10,000	37,000	19,000	35,000	35,000	140,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	15,000	55,500	28,500	52,500	52,500	210,000	52,500	52,500	52,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	20,000	74,000	38,000	70,000	70,000	280,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	25,000	92,500	47,500	87,500	87,500	350,000	87,500	87,500	87,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	30,000	111,000	56,000	105,000	105,000	420,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	35,000	129,500	64,500	122,500	122,500	490,000	122,500	122,500	122,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	40,000	148,000	73,000	140,000	140,000	560,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	45,000	166,500	81,500	157,500	157,500	630,000	157,500	157,500	157,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	50,000	185,000	90,000	176,000	176,000	700,000	176,000	176,000	176,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	55,000	203,500	98,500	194,500	194,500	770,000	194,500	194,500	194,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	60,000	222,000	107,000	213,000	213,000	840,000	213,000	213,000	213,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	65,000	240,500	115,500	231,500	231,500	910,000	231,500	231,500	231,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	70,000	259,000	124,000	250,000	250,000	980,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	75,000	277,500	132,500	268,500	268,500	1,050,000	268,500	268,500	268,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	80,000	296,000	141,000	287,000	287,000	1,120,000	287,000	287,000	287,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	85,000	314,500	149,500	305,500	305,500	1,190,000	305,500	305,500	305,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	90,000	333,000	158,000	324,000	324,000	1,260,000	324,000	324,000	324,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	95,000	351,500	166,500	342,500	342,500	1,330,000	342,500	342,500	342,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	100,000	370,000	175,000	361,000	361,000	1,400,000	361,000	361,000	361,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	105,000	388,500	183,500	379,500	379,500	1,470,000	379,500	379,500	379,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	110,000	407,000	192,000	398,000	398,000	1,540,000	398,000	398,000	398,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	115,000	425,500	200,500	416,500	416,500	1,610,000	416,500	416,500	416,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	120,000	444,000	209,000	435,000	435,000	1,680,000	435,000	435,000	435,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	125,000	462,500	217,500	453,500	453,500	1,750,000	453,500	453,500	453,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	130,000	481,000	226,000	472,000	472,000	1,820,000	472,000	472,000	472,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	135,000	499,500	234,500	490,500	490,500	1,890,000	490,500	490,500	490,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	140,000	518,000	243,000	509,000	509,000	1,960,000	509,000	509,000	509,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	145,000	536,500	251,500	527,500	527,500	2,030,000	527,500	527,500	527,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	150,000	555,000	260,000	546,000	546,000	2,100,000	546,000	546,000	546,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	155,000	573,500	268,500	564,500	564,500	2,170,000	564,500	564,500	564,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	160,000	592,000	277,000	583,000	583,000	2,240,000	583,000	583,000	583,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	165,000	610,500	285,500	601,500	601,500	2,310,000	601,500	601,500	601,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	170,000	629,000	294,000	620,000	620,000	2,380,000	620,000	620,000	620,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	175,000	647,500	302,500	638,500	638,500	2,450,000	638,500	638,500	638,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	180,000	666,000	311,000	657,000	657,000	2,520,000	657,000	657,000	657,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	185,000	684,500	319,500	675,500	675,500	2,590,000	675,500	675,500	675,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	190,000	703,000	328,000	694,000	694,000	2,660,000	694,000	694,000	694,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	195,000	721,500	336,500	712,500	712,500	2,730,000	712,500	712,500	712,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	200,000	740,000	345,000	731,000	731,000	2,800,000	731,000	731,000	731,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	205,000	758,500	353,500	749,500	749,500	2,870,000	749,500	749,500	749,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	210,000	777,000	362,000	768,000	768,000	2,940,000	768,000	768,000	768,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	215,000	795,500	370,500	786,500	786,500	3,010,000	786,500	786,500	786,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	220,000	814,000	379,000	805,000	805,000	3,080,000	805,000	805,000	805,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	225,000	832,500	387,500	823,500	823,500	3,150,000	823,500	823,500	823,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	230,000	851,000	396,000	842,000	842,000	3,220,000	842,000	842,000	842,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	235,000	869,500	404,500	860,500	860,500	3,290,000	860,500	860,500	860,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	240,000	888,000	413,000	879,000	879,000	3,360,000	879,000	879,000	879,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	245,000	906,500	421,500	897,500	897,500	3,430,000	897,500	897,500	897,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	250,000	925,000	430,000	916,000	916,000	3,500,000	916,000	916,000	916,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	255,000	943,500	438,500	934,500	934,500	3,570,000	934,500	934,500	934,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	260,000	962,000	447,000	953,000	953,000	3,640,000	953,000	953,000	953,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	265,000	980,500	455,500	971,500	971,500	3,710,000	971,500	971,500	971,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	270,000	999,000	464,000	990,000	990,000	3,780,000	990,000	990,000	990,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	275,000	1,017,500	472,500	1,008,500	1,008,500	3,850,000	1,008,500	1,008,500	1,008,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	280,000	1,036,000	481,000	1,027,000	1,027,000	3,920,000	1,027,000	1,027,000	1,027,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	285,000	1,054,500	489,500	1,045,500	1,045,500	3,990,000	1,045,500	1,045,500	1,045,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	290,000	1,073,000	498,000	1,064,000	1,064,000	4,060,000	1,064,000	1,064,000	1,064,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	295,000	1,091,500	506,500	1,082,500	1,082,500	4,130,000	1,082,500	1,082,500	1,082,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	300,000	1,110,000	515,000	1,101,000	1,101,000	4,200,000	1,101,000	1,101,000	1,101,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	305,000	1,128,500	523,500	1,119,500	1,119,500	4,270,000	1,119,500	1,119,500	1,119,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	310,000	1,147,000	532,000	1,138,000	1,138,000	4,340,000	1,138,000	1,138,000	1,138,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	315,000	1,165,500	540,500	1,156,500	1,156,500	4,410,000	1,156,500	1,156,500	1,156,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	320,000	1,184,000	549,000	1,175,000	1,175,000	4,480,000	1,175,000	1,175,000	1,175,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	325,000	1,202,500	557,500	1,193,500	1,193,500	4,550,000	1,193,500	1,193,500	1,193,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	330,000	1,221,000	566,000	1,212,000	1,212,000	4,620,000	1,212,000	1,212,000	1,212,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	335,000	1,239,500	574,500	1,230,500	1,230,500	4,690,000	1,230,500	1,230,500	1,230,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	340,000	1,258,000	583,000	1,249,000	1,249,000	4,760,000	1,249,000	1,249,000	1,249,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	345,000	1,276,500	591,500	1,267,500	1,267,500	4,830,000	1,267,500	1,267,500	1,267,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	350,000	1,295,000	600,000	1,286,000	1,286,000	4,900,000	1,286,000	1,286,000	1,286,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	355,000	1,313,500	608,500	1,304,500	1,304,500	4,970,000	1,304,500	1,304,500	1,304,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	360,000	1,332,000	617,000	1,323,000	1,323,000	5,040,000	1,323,000	1,323,000	1,323,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	365,000	1,350,500	625,500	1,341,500	1,341,500	5,110,000	1,341,500	1,341,500	1,341,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	370,000	1,369,000	634,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	5,180,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	1,360,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	375,000	1,387,500	642,500	1,378,500	1,378,500	5,250,000	1,378,500	1,378,500	1,378,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	380,000	1,406,000	651,000	1,397,000	1,397,000	5,320,000	1,397,000	1,397,000	1,397,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	385,000	1,424,500	659,500	1,415,500	1,415,500	5,390,000	1,415,500	1,415,500	1,415,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	390,000	1,443,000	668,000	1,434,000	1,434,000	5,460,000	1,434,000	1,434,000	1,434,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	395,000	1,461,500	676,500	1,452,500	1,452,500	5,530,000	1,452,500	1,452,500	1,452,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	400,000	1,480,000	685,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	5,600,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	405,000	1,498,500	693,500	1,489,500	1,489,500	5,670,000	1,489,500	1,489,500	1,489,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	410,000	1,517,000	702,000	1,508,000	1,508,000	5,740,000	1,508,000	1,508,000	1,508,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	415,000	1,535,500	710,500	1,526,500	1,526,500	5,810,000	1,526,500	1,526,500	1,526,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	420,000	1,554,000	719,000	1,545,000	1,545,000	5,880,000	1,545,000	1,545,000	1,545,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	425,000	1,572,500	727,500	1,563,500	1,563,500	5,950,000	1,563,500	1,563,500	1,563,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	430,000	1,591,000	736,000	1,582,000	1,582,000	6,020,000	1,582,000	1,582,000	1,582,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	435,000	1,609,500	744,500	1,600,500	1,600,500	6,090,000	1,600,500	1,600,500	1,600,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	440,000	1,628,000	753,000	1,619,000	1,619,000	6,160,000	1,619,000	1,619,000	1,619,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	445,000	1,646,500	761,500	1,637,500	1,637,500	6,230,000	1,637,500	1,637,500	1,637,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	450,000	1,665,000	770,000	1,656,000	1,656,000	6,300,000	1,656,000	1,656,000	1,656,000
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	455,000	1,683,500	778,500	1,674,500	1,674,500	6,370,000	1,674,500	1,674,500	1,674,500
Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.	460,000	1,702,000	787,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	6,440,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,00

CHINA'S NOVEMBER FOREIGN TRADE

Increase in Imports, Steady Level of Exports: Greater Movement of Gold Bullion

From the returns issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs for China in the month of November it can be seen that the volume of exports has steadied at a level just below that attained in October after the drop following the record made for January. Imports in November rose above the total for the previous month in merchandise. Bullion shipments, particularly as shown in the eleven-month totals and compared with that of 1935, appear to show more movement of gold specie, the preponderance however, still being in silver and in exports, the totals being much over that of the previous year. In merchandise nevertheless, the adverse balance of trade has been greatly readjusted compared with those of the two previous years. The figures in abstract in the following tables make the position clear.

MONTH	NET IMPORTS	NET EXPORTS
January	C.S. 500,950,296	C.S. 470,669,258
February	82,229,532	46,358,521
March	79,176,309	46,188,229
April	80,807,490	54,848,592
May	85,086,558	54,241,612
June	83,499,925	58,484,229
July	74,915,006	60,451,236
August	70,404,616	55,332,995
September	80,267,929	59,525,697
October	81,871,650	59,174,388
November	82,800,611	59,109,044
Jan.-Nov.-1935	957,630,961	491,634,294
1936	853,987,021	565,233,332
1936	849,386,406	625,806,439

RAILWAY LOANS GET APPROVAL

Boxer Indemnity and Banking Syndicate Arrangements

Nanking, Dec. 21. An agreement has been signed between the Ministry of Railways and a Chinese consortium in Shanghai for a loan of \$14,000,000 for the construction of the Hsuan-cheng-Kweichow section of the projected Nanking-Kiangsi Railway.—Central News.

Nanking, Dec. 23. A memorandum submitted by Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, reporting on the conclusion of five loan agreements with the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Jardine Engineering Corporation for an advance of £900,000 for the purchase of railway materials abroad; and with the Shanghai banking syndicate of eight banks, including the Bank of Communications, the Farmers Bank of China and the Kinchen Banking Corporation, for a cash loan of \$14,000,000 to be secured on bonds of the \$14,000,000 Nanking-Shanghai Reconstruction Loan was approved by the Executive Yuan at its 293rd meeting yesterday.—Kuo Min.

To Open Up Southwest
Nanking, Dec. 22. Great significance was attached to the recent conclusion of a \$30,000,000 materials loan between the Ministry of Railways and a group of German firms for the construction of the projected Hunan-Kweichow Railway.

The completion of the new railway, which will take three years, will mark the first concrete step in opening up China's south-west. Measuring 1,002 kilometres in length, the projected line will connect Kwaiyang with Chuchow on the Canton-Hankow Railway in central Hunan.

Information from railway circles reveal that survey work on the Kweichow sector of the new railway will be completed by the end of this year.—Central News.

GERMAN-JAPAN TRADE

Reich Demands 20 Per Cent. Cut in Nippon Imports

Tokyo, Dec. 26. The idea widely held in Japan that the German-Japanese anti-Communism agreement would promote better trade relations between the two countries was jarred suddenly here when Germany filed a demand for a 20 per cent. reduction in Japanese imports.

Germany claimed that, despite the German-Japanese trade agreement for a quota ratio of four for Germany to one for Japan, Germany had reduced her imports to the point that Japan was selling at the rate of one to three or even one to two.

The Japanese authorities contend that purchase of German machinery in China should count under the quota and that, if such were the case, Japan would be living up to the quota agreement. Therefore, according to that argument, there was no need for Germany to ask for a reduction in the amount of Japanese goods sent to Germany.—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCKS

By courtesy of Swen, Culbertson & Fritz

Shanghai, Dec. 27.

When trading on the New York Stock Exchange ended on Thursday prior to the two-day Christmas holiday, prices were displaying a generally firm tone after their recent set back. The weakness which developed the previous week became acute on Saturday especially in the rail group when the I. C. C. refused to extend the freight surcharges, and increasing apprehension over the possibility of labour difficulties in the steel and automobile industries caused a further decline on Monday. The volume of trading this day, however, was the smallest for nearly two weeks, suggesting that liquidation was drying up, and on the following three days the market staged a fair technical rally, led by the oils and coppers on prospects of increased prices, in which a portion of its earlier losses were regained. The turnovers remained well below 2,000,000 shares a day and the market as a whole presented its usual pre-holiday appearance.

Aside from a break in wheat prices on Tuesday, generally firm conditions were experienced on the commodity markets. The weakness in wheat was due to estimates of the winter crop at 600,000,000 bushels but bullish weather reports and renewal of European demand caused an early resumption of the advance. Corn held steady but attracted little interest. The United States-Germany barter plan was interpreted as bullish for cotton and this commodity which has perhaps been recently over-sold rose in response to good trade buying. Speculative rather than trade buying was instrumental in lifting rubber prices despite the possibility of labour troubles in the automobile factories which would reduce demand.

Business activity has been well sustained despite some strikes but is now likely to drop sharply until after the first of the year as a result of the holidays. Thereafter probably the chief factor in determining conditions will be the relations between the labour unions and corporate managements.

The Market in Figures:

	Thursday	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	180.78	178.60	off 2.18	
D. J. Average for 30 Totals	64.74	62.58	off 2.16	
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	35.09	34.65	off 4.40	
D. J. Average for 10 Chemicals	105.80	105.35	off 45	
D. J. 11 Commodity Index	77.25	79.73	up 1.78	
Barnard Oil	22.25	27.75	up 5.50	
Cotton	42.00	42.00	up 1.78	
Rubber	20.06	21.30	up 1.24	
Hides	14.60	14.60	up 1.24	
Montreal silver	47.30	46.30	off 1.00	

	Previous	Latest
N.Y. Times Index	106.2	106.0
Steel operations	79.2	77.0
Carloadings (carloads)	745,000	739,000
Electric power production (k.w.hrs.)	2,278,000	2,275,000
Automobile output (cars)	119,455	121,038
Average daily oil production (bbls.)	3,120,000	3,146,000

Stock Outlook: The recent reaction of the stock market has undoubtedly improved the technical position and the mild rebound seen on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday could easily carry further. On the other hand, the near term outlook is not entirely reassuring and until the labour situation is further clarified, a cautious market policy seems advisable. Should strikes develop on a wide spread scale, stock prices will almost certainly go lower despite the old Wall Street adage, "Never sell stocks on strike news." Prospects for the long pull continue bright, however, and any periods of market weakness should afford an excellent opportunity for accumulation.

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Dec. 24	26
Adams Express	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am. Express	11 1/2	11 3/4
Amer. Can.	11 1/2	11 3/4
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	34	33 1/2
Amer. & For. Pwr.	7 1/2	7 1/4
Amer. Locomotive	53 1/2	53 1/4
Amer. Radiator	24 1/2	24 1/4
Amer. Rolling Mill	34 1/2	34 1/4
Amer. Smelting	94 1/2	94 1/4
Amer. Sugar Ref.	53 1/2	53 1/4
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	18 1/2	18 1/4
Amer. Tobacco	25 1/2	25 1/4
Amer. Waterworks	53 1/2	53 1/4
Anaconda Copper	32 1/2	32 1/4
Atlantic Ref. Co.	31 1/2	31 1/4
Atchafalpa	16 1/2	16 1/4
Auburn	30 1/2	30 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio	20 1/2	20 1/4
Barber Co.	35 1/2	35 1/4
Barnsdall Oil Co.	27 1/2	27 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	74 1/2	74 1/4
Boeing Airplane Co.	32 1/2	32 1/4
Borden Co.	24 1/2	24 1/4
Bklyn-Manhattan Trans.	51 1/2	51 1/4
Case, J.I.	14 1/2	14 1/4
Can. Pacific Rly.	14 1/2	14 1/4
Chase Nat. Bank	48 1/2	48 1/4
Chesapeake Corp.	68 1/2	68 1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/4
Chrysler	110 1/2	110 1/4

Columbia Gas & Elec.	17 1/2	16 1/2
Comm. "A"	10 1/2	10 1/4
Commercial Credit	60 1/2	60
Comm. Solvents	19 1/2	19 1/4
Comm. & Shirn. (ord.)	60 1/2	60
Comm. & Shirn. (cum. pld.)	70 1/2	70
Consolidated Edison	43 1/2	43 1/4
Consolid. Oil	15 1/2	15 1/4
Continental Can.	43 1/2	43 1/4
Corn Products	67 1/2	67 1/4
Curtiss Wright (com.)	61 1/2	61 1/4
Delaware & Hudson	43 1/2	43 1/4
Distillers Corp.	27 1/2	27 1/4
Douglas Aircraft	68 1/2	68 1/4
Du Pont de Nemours	174 1/2	174 1/4
Elec. Bond & Sh.	21 1/2	21 1/4
Elec. Power & Lt.	23 1/2	23 1/4
Flintkote Co.	40 1/2	40 1/4
Gen. Elec.	52 1/2	52 1/4
Gen. Foods	30 1/2	30 1/4
Gen. Motors	52 1/2	52 1/4
Gen. Rail. Signal	33 1/2	33 1/4
Goodrich (B.F.)	82 1/2	82 1/4
Goodyear Tire & R.	27 1/2	27 1/4
Great Northern Rly.	41 1/2	41 1/4
Great Western Sugar	39 1/2	39 1/4
Hecker Bros.	13 1/2	13 1/4
Int. Nickel	64 1/2	64 1/4
Int. Tel. & Tel.	11 1/2	11 1/4
Kennecott	61 1/2	61 1/4
Loew's Inc.	22 1/2	22 1/4
Lorillard	44 1/2	44 1/4
Martin, Glenn L. Co.	44 1/2	44 1/4
McKesson & Robbins Inc.	44 1/2	44 1/4
Monsanto Chemical	98 1/2	98 1/4
Montgomery Ward	55 1/2	55 1/4
Mumuk Co.	22 1/2	22 1/4
Nat. Dairy Prods.	22 1/2	22 1/4
Nat. Distillers	29 1/2	29 1/4
Nat. Power & Lt.	41 1/2	41 1/4
New York Central	12 1/2	12 1/4
North Amer. Aviation	30 1/2	30 1/4
North Amer.	30 1/2	30 1/4
Northern Pacific	30 1/2	30 1/4
Pacific Gas & Elec.	50 1/2	50 1/4
Pacific Lighting	103 1/2	103 1/4
Packard Motors	103 1/2	103 1/4
Pearson Pictures Inc.	39 1/2	39 1/4
Pennsylvania R.R.	50 1/2	50 1/4
Phillips Petroleum	40 1/2	40 1/4
Public Serv.	40 1/2	40 1/4
Radio Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4
Republic Steel Co.	28 1/2	28 1/4
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	44 1/2	44 1/4
Schenley	94 1/2	94 1/4
Sears Roebuck	87 1/2	87 1/4
Secony-Vacuum	25 1/2	25 1/4
Shirn. Co. Edison	29 1/2	29 1/4
Shirn. Pacific	42 1/2	42 1/4
Shirn. Rly. 5% pld.	49 1/2	49 1/4
Stand. Brands	15 1/2	15 1/4
Stand. Gas & Elec.	8 1/2	8 1/4
Stand. Oil of N.J.	67 1/2	67 1/4
Stand. Prod. Co.	8 1/2	8 1/4
Swift International	31 1/2	31 1/4
Technicolor	26 1/2	26 1/4
Texas Gulf Sulphur	72 1/2	72 1/4
Timken Detroit Axle	24 1/2	24 1/4
Transamerica	17 1/2	17 1/4
Twentieth Century Fox	35 1/2	35 1/4
Un. Carbide & Carbon	102 1/2	102 1/4
Un. Pacific	125 1/2	125 1/4
Un. Alcoa (new)	27 1/2	27 1/4
Un. Airline Trans.	20 1/2	20 1/4
Un. Corp.	6 1/2	6 1/4
Un. 5% cum. pld.	44 1/2	44 1/4
Un. 5% 1st pld.	14 1/2	14 1/4
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	38 1/2	38 1/4
U. S. Rubber	46 1/2	46 1/4
U. S. Steel	77 1/2	77 1/4
Vanadium	72 1/2	72 1/4
Warner Bros. Pict's	17 1/2	17 1/4
Westinghouse Elec.	145 1/2	145 1/4

Bonds, 1938	101	101
4 1/2% Loan, 1938	100	100
5% Loan, 1938	78 1/2	80
5% Recog. Loan, 1933	93 1/2	94
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	99 1/2	99 1/2
5% Stand. Nanking Rly.	72 1/2	74 1/2
5% Tsin-Pukow Rly.	62 1/2	63 1/2
5% " (Suppl. Loan) B.	52 1/2	54 1/2
5% " (Suppl. Loan) C.	52 1/2	54 1/2
5% Hukang Rly., 1911	53 1/2	55 1/2
5% Lung Tai Rly., 1911	53 1/2	55 1/2
5% Shai Waterworks	35 1/2	37 1/2
5% Shai Elec. Construction	45 1/2	47 1/2
5% Chinese Eng. & Min.	14 1/2	15 1/2
5% S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	109 1/2	109 1/2
5% S. Bank of I. A. & C.	110 1/2	110 1/2
5% Chosen Corp.	110 1/2	110 1/2
5% Pekin Syndicate	4 1/2	5 1/2
5% Gula Kalampong Rubber	51 1/2	51 1/2

BONDS

PROVISIONAL RUBBER OUTPUT ASSESSMENT

Provisional Assessment of Standard Production of Rubber for 1937 have been assessed as follows:—

Padang Rubber Co. Ltd.	381,200
Tanah Merah Est.	1,423,338
Shanghai Pahang Rubber	561,520

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The Liability of Members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

CAPITAL:	
Authorized	\$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	20,000,000
Hongkong Currency Reserve Fund	10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:	
Sterling	\$2,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	\$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
Shanghai Sub-Agency: 65 BROADWAY
New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept in Dollars Local Currency.

Full particulars on application

LONDON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Quotations

By Courtesy Swen, Culbertson & Fritz and Benjamin & Potts through Reuter

War Loan 3 1/2% (Red.)	120 1/2	120 1/2
Japan 5% Sig. Loan, 1907 7 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan 5% Sig. Loan, 1924 8 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
United States 4 1/2% N-C	103 1/2	103 1/2
Carnegie Steel, ord.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Carnegie Steel, 5 1/2%	57 1/2	57 1/2
Distillers	123 1/2	124 1/2
Dunlop Rubber	40 1/2	40 1/2
General Elec. (Eng.)	93 1/2	94 1/2
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	142 1/2	142 1/2
Imperial Chemical	42 1/2	42 1/2
Imp. Tobacco	183 1/2	182 1/2
Leyland Motors	122 1/2	122 1/2
Cable & W. 7 1/2% N-C	60 1/2	60 1/2
O.K. Bazzars	50 1/2	50 1/2
Rohlf-Royce	170 1/2	170 1/2
Smithwick Drop Forgings	22 1/2	22 1/2
Tate & Lyle	88 1/2	88 1/2
Turner & Newall	112 1/2	112 1/2
United Steel	51 1/2	51 1/2
Vickers ord.	24 1/2	24 1/2
Woolworths	86 1/2	86 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo Dutch Rubber Plant. 43/9 45/-

Burma Corp. 44/7 1/2 45/-

Commonwealth Min. 7/3 7 1/2

Exploration Co. 14/- 14 1/2

Marstrand Invests 31/- 32/-

Randfontein Ests. 76/9 76/9

Sub-Niger 305/- 308/3

Tannan Gold Min. 1/1 1/2 1 1/2

Anglo Iranian oils 99/4 99/4

Burmah 107/6 106/10 1/2

Mexican Eagle 31/9 32/-

Shell Rly. & Trad. 128/8 128/8

Benjamin & Potts, S. E. Levy & Co. 305/- 308/3

Sven, Culbertson & Fritz and White, 44/7 1/2 45/-

White & Co. through Reuter

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, etc.

71%	71	Shai Elec. Construction	45/-	45/-
31%	31	Chinese Eng. & Min.	14/3	15/6
20%	20	H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	109	100%
39%	39	Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	15%	15%
24%	24	Chosen Corp.	11/10 1/2	11/10
17%	17	Pekin Syndicate	4/9	5/8

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

MEIJI TEAM WINS THREE GAMES

Touring Side Complete Arrangements Undelected:
Local Players Unlucky

A thrilling try scored in the last minute of the game by M. Wada, enabled Meiji University Rugby XV to defeat the Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club by a goal and two tries (11 points) to a goal and a try (5 points). In the return match between these two teams which took place on Dec. 27 at the Canidrome before a large crowd. By this victory, the Japanese touring side complete their engagements undefeated, but whereas Meiji were considered the better team on the Christmas Day match, the Club came in for more credit that day and the local team was unlucky to have victory snatched from them in the last minute after they had been leading for the better part of the match, both on the score and on the run of play.

The match produced more open movements and in consequence was more interest to watch from the spectator's point of view than the first meeting between these two teams. The Club played with more determination than seen before, their forwards being more in the picture than in the last minute after they had been leading for the better part of the match, both on the score and on the run of play.

The visitors again made changes in their side. Y. Ueda, the fullback did not play, his place being taken by S. Ezaki. K. Toh, who performed so brilliantly at stand-off on Christmas Day, was another absentee, as were Y. Tanaka, the wing three-quarter, S. Fukuda, and S. Nishigaki, Meiji's captain. The Japanese rearranged their team, with Ezaki at full-back, Nozaki, Sazawa, Nakagawa and Nakajima as three, Wada as seven-eighths, and Kinoshita and Nijima, alternating as scrum halves, the team playing without a stand-off half, although Wada came up to function in this capacity on several occasions. The Japanese forwards packed their usual three, two, two formation, but found that the Club three, four, pack was quite their equal, and the visitors saw less of the ball than before.

Wada Outstanding

As a result of their forwards' lack of success in heeling, the Japanese outsidelers did not go through with as many movements as seen in the previous match, but Wada was outstanding, both for his handling and his kicking, his touch finding being particularly good. Kinoshita and Nijima, worked hard in getting the ball back to the three, but the latter was even more useful in a spoiling capacity, and smothered Blix and Cole on every opportunity. He was prone to lying offside, and had to be pulled up for this infringement on several occasions.

The Club pack played a much better game yesterday than seen in their performance on Christmas Day. The team, played with a seven-unit pack, three in the front row, four behind, and this worked so satisfactorily that they were not held their own in the tight. The forwards broke up quicker and were on the ball, following up with greater determination. Macrae, Mayne and Stewart were to the fore. But although they did get the ball, there was still a tendency for it not to come back cleanly and quickly enough, and this hampered Blix who could not get his passes back quick enough without being smothered by the overclose marking of Kinoshita and Nijima. That he did set Cole away, is all to Blix' credit, as he played a good game under difficult circumstances.

Cole was again unable to do great things. It was noticeable that he lay well back from Blix in the first half, to get more room to get going in before the opposition could get to him, but came up closer to his scrum half in the second half. He was successful in touch finding and gained ground on several occasions with good kicks.

Club's Bad Luck

Bowman, the seven-eighths, performed very well, both in kicking to advantage and handling successfully. His opportune acceptance of a long pass from a lineout in the closing minutes of the match almost led to a try and he was unlucky not to have scored. Of the three, the wings were more in evidence. Blackwood played an outstanding game, both running and kicking particularly well, while Slater's cut in from the wing enabled Meiji to score one of Shanghai's tries. Rose filled into position satisfactorily, both running hard and tackling with more determination than anyone else in the team. He deserved the fine try he scored.

D. Stewart, brought from one position to another, was quite equal to the occasion and gave every assistance to his colleagues, while White, though kicking well, was less safe in fielding the ball than seen in the earlier match.

Meiji University—S. Ezaki (22), N. Nozaki (13), I. Sazawa (11), S. Nakagawa (12), T. Nakajima (21), M. Wada (14), R. Kinoshita (8), K. Nijima (7), H. Endo (1), S. Kio (3), Y. Kashima (4), S. Kimura (5), H. Nabeka (6), J. Ohta (17), S. Watanabe (19).

Club 1st XV—A. C. White (1), E. C. Blackwood (2), D. H. Stewart (15), R. H. Roe (4), E. M. Slater (5), J. Bowman (3), J. R. Cole (6), P. Blix (7), R. A. O. Mayne (8), J. F. Burford (9), W. D. Pearson (10), Gordon Brown (11), A. M. Kennedy (12), R. P. J. Stewart (13), I. M. Macrae (14).

Referee: T. W. Gubb.

S.R.U.F.C. DEFEATED

The visiting Meiji University Rugby XV followed up their victory over the Fourth U. S. Marines on December 20 by defeating the Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club 1st XV by four tries (12 points) to two goals (10 points) in the match played on Christmas Day at the Canidrome before a large crowd estimated at approximately 2,500. By this victory the visiting Japanese regain the Shanghai-Nippon Interport Shield which the local team won from the Imperial Japanese Railway XV last year.

It was one of the most thrilling matches seen in Shanghai for many a long day. The Japanese took the



"N.-C. Herald" Photo

T. W. Gubb
Who refereed the Rugby Football match at the Canidrome.

lead and looked secure in their 6-0 advantage at the interval. But the Club rose to the occasion in the second half. E. M. Slater came into the time-light by his opportune try which I. M. Macrae converted from an easy angle. Then E. C. Blackwood went through on the wing with a brilliant run, in which he shook off many tacklers, to touch down near the flag and the crowd rose to its feet to applaud Macrae's conversion from a very difficult angle, which gave the local team the lead 10-9. With but fifteen minutes to go, the Club hopes were very bright, but having faltered in their stride, Meiji renewed their efforts and scored their winning try ten minutes before the match ended, resisting all the Club's further efforts successfully.

Glorious weather was provided for the occasion and the turf, having dried from the rain earlier in the week, was in excellent condition. Both teams looked very fit, the Club making one last minute change, with R. H. Roe coming in instead of A. D. Tarr, who fell ill with influenza the day before the match. As expected, the duel between the two packs played a great part in the result, the Japanese with their seven forwards, getting the better of things in their exchanges with their opposite numbers, especially in the tight. As a result of this duel, spectators were not treated to as many open movements as they would have liked. Keen marking particularly by Meiji's outsidelers also bottled up the Club three-quarters.

The score was a fair reflection of the run of play, the Japanese being slightly more prominent than their opponents, but the match was so closely fought that it could have been anyone's game up to the final whistle and undoubtedly to-day's return match, will see Shanghai going all



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

MEIJI UNIVERSITY TRIUMPH

Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin, acting president of the Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club, presenting S. Nishigaki, captain of the Meiji University XV, with the Shanghai-Nippon Interport Shield. About 2,500 watched the match.

SHANGHAI HOCKEY

S.H.C. v. H.M.S. Adventure

Dominating the field in the second half with persistent attacking movements, an eleven of the Shanghai Hockey Club defeated H.M.S. Adventure by 6-1 on December 26 in a friendly match at the Race Course. While few spectators braved the cold to see the match, it was an interesting affair and cleanly played.

S.H.C. v. United Services

In an extremely closely contested hockey match on December 27 the United Services eleven held a Shanghai Hockey Club team to a draw of 1-1. The Club scored the only goal of the first half after about twenty minutes of play when Williams, playing inside right, dribbled through the backs and found himself alone in the circle with only the goalie to stop him. He took a hard shot, but the goalie booted the ball back into the circle giving Williams another fine chance. He made no mistake about his second shot which flew high into the net.

German H. C. v. Junior A. C.

The German Hockey Club "A" came to life on December 27 and overpowered the Junior Athletic Club "A" by 8-1 in a friendly match. The result is interesting because only a short time ago, the same German eleven lost a regular league fixture to the J.A.C. "A" by 1-0. The only explanation for the sudden reversal of results is that the German "A" have at last found themselves and it seems probable that their future opponents must rate them more highly than in the past this season.

SHANGHAI RUGBY

Area Details v. A.S.F.

A close Rugby Football match was played between the A.S.F. and Area Details on the Race Course on Dec. 27, which resulted in a draw, each side scoring two tries (6 points) each.

H.M.S. Adventure v. Club A

H.M.S. Adventure maintained their winning sequence on Dec. 26 when they defeated the Club "A" team by three tries (9 points) to a try (3 points) in the Rugby Football match played yesterday on the polo ground before but a few spectators. The Club team was not as strong as advertised, most of those originally selected failing to turn out, and as a result the Navy side was well to the fore. The visitors scored 6-0 in the first half and increased their advantage to 9-0 in the second half, G. Baslian scoring the only try for the Club.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN WON IN RECORD TIME

Nanking, Dec. 27.

In the record time of 25 minutes and 13.6 seconds Lu Chang-kung of the National Physical Culture Institute won the inter-collegiate 8,000-metre cross country run championship this morning. Altogether 46 athletes took part in the contest. The group ranking of the schools represented is as follows: Central Military Academy, National Central University, Air-defence Academy and Central Political Institute.—Central News.

out to reverse the result, with a fair amount of hope of succeeding.

At the conclusion of the match, before the lined up teams, Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin, deputizing for the President of the S.R.U.F.C., handed the Shanghai-Nippon Interport Shield to S. Nishigaki, captain of the victorious Meiji team.

CHRISTMAS HUNTS

By "The Squire"

Mrs. J. H. Liddell made Paperhunting history on Dec. 26 by winning the Boxing Day Hunt, having won the Christmas Hunt the day before. On Christmas Day she rode a new pony up from Hongkong named Lemberg and on Dec. 26 she won on Whiskey Tansan, one of the most famous hunters in Shanghai but who, however, was far more extended than on any previous occasion, and would certainly have been beaten with a little further to go. He is probably not as good a pony when there is a bit of give in the ground as he is when it is bone hard, although he won the Handicap, H. Maitland up, in deep mud. H. D. Rodger, of Gobi Eve, The Wren and Cossack Pride fame, won the heavyweight prize on Trojan. Two sportsmen made their first appearance on the card—N. J. Krikorian, who was third, on Danvil, and H. J. Yuan, sixth, on Star of Argyl, whilst that popular and hard riding Stewart, Dr. Y. H. Chou made another bold bid for his pink by finishing fourth. It will not be very long, I think, before he joins the happy throng of 'Pinks.'

1. Mrs. J. H. Liddell on Whiskey Tansan (2)
2. C. J. Chancellor on Wild Horseman (3)
3. N. J. Krikorian on Danvil (4)
4. Dr. Y. H. Chou on Walnut (2)
5. H. D. Rodger on Cossack Pride (2)
6. H. J. Yuan on Star of Argyl (2)

The start was near the first bridge on Monument Road, and the finish 'Rubicon' Finish. Wild Horseman qualified for the Challenge Cup, and Christopher Chancellor deserves every congratulation for his ability to qualify two ponies before the new year sets in. Now for 'Lenient Reach' Paper was excellently laid by Maitland, assisted by J. K. Brand.

Xmas Day Hunt

The run in the Christmas Day Hunt took an hour and a quarter and the distance was between fourteen and fifteen miles. The going was nearly perfect and the jumping excellent, and the Master and Mrs. Sparkie, who laid paper together, were congratulated on a magnificent hunt over a very sporting line of country.

1. Mrs. J. H. Liddell on Lemberg (2)
2. H. B. Moller on Preliminary (2)
3. H. B. Chancellor on Sparkie (2)
4. H. J. Yuan on Cossack Pride (2)
5. Chester Fritz on Tempest (2)
6. Miss Rose Marie Meyer on The Sport Bird (2)

It was a fine show, three Y. C. ponies getting on the card in such a long hunt, and Chancellor is to be congratulated on his great effort on Sparkie, on whom he was only just beaten, and who is now qualified for the Challenge Cup. Mrs. Liddell won the new trophy presented to the Club by Mr. Croshaw in memory of his brother, who was an ardent paper-hunter and a great sportsman.

MRS. T. M. BURTON ADDS TO LAURELS

Mrs. T. M. Burton added another win to her string of Championships won in China, when now must be getting well into the twenties, as she has never failed to win any Championship in which she has taken part in Shanghai since she arrived here something like fourteen years ago. Mrs. Burton is one of those fortunate golfers who do not require practice to keep them in form, for, with her other interests like tennis, badminton and riding, she has little time left for golf and her appearances in the Championships and some of the other major competitions, are about the only times that she plays golf.

In the final against Miss A. Squire, which was played on Dec. 23, over 36 holes in rain and sleet and a strong wind, she completed the first 18 holes in 74 strokes everything held brilliant golf under the circumstances.

It was a pleasure to see Miss Squire go so far in the event and although the reputation of her redoubtable opponent somewhat awed her, she nevertheless played extremely well in the difficult conditions. She is very young, still at school and as she swings the club beautifully. She is a player of distinct promise and is a welcomed addition to ladies' golf in Shanghai which is badly in need of young players of promise.

First Round: Mrs. T. M. Burton beat Mrs. G. E. Mitchell W. O.

Second Round: Miss M. McCullum beat Mrs. H. Brian Bates 3 and 2, Miss. Captain de Prisque beat Mrs. L. Gerni 4 and 2, Miss. F. G. Harrison beat Mrs. Grey Jones 4 and 3, Mrs. T. M. Burton beat Mrs. J. H. W. Hawkins 7 and 6, Mrs. G. Bourne beat Mrs. C. D. Penney (W. Gordon), Miss A. Squire beat Mrs. W. R. Ridden 8 and 7, Mrs. C. Chambers beat Mrs. P. Fryer 3 and 2.

Third Round: Miss M. McCullum beat Mrs. Captain de Prisque 4 and 3, Mrs. T. M. Burton beat Mrs. F. G. Harrison 5 and 4, Mrs. E. W. Stag beat Mrs. G. Bourne, Miss A. Squire beat Mrs. G. Chambers 2 and 1.

Final: Mrs. T. M. Burton beat Miss M. McCullum 5 and 4, Miss A. Squire beat Mrs. E. W. Stag 5 and 3, Final: Mrs. T. M. Burton beat Miss A. Squire 12 and 10.

Winner: Mrs. T. M. Burton.

OLYMPIC SPRINTER RACES AGAINST HORSE

Havana, Dec. 26.

Jose Owens, sensational Olympic sprinter, to-day displayed his powers before an enthusiastic Cuban audience by beating the horse "Julio McGraw" in a 100 yard "handicap" race. Owens started 40 yards ahead of the horse, and finished 20 yards in the lead after streaking over the 100 yard stretch in 9.5 sec. The horse, however, with Y. M. Contino up, was gaining at every stride as Owens neared the finish line.—United Press.

TRANS-PACIFIC RACE IN 1940 GAMES

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

A proposal to add a Trans-Pacific race by merchant training ships to the list of events scheduled for the 1940 Olympic Games will be made by the Japanese Olympic Committee soon, Domei learned to-day.

Prof. Naraji Ono, of the Tokyo Mercantile Marine School, who first advanced the plan, said that Japan could enter four 2,000-ton sailing ships in the race, which could start either from here or from San Francisco.

Finland, he added, could enter twenty ships; Gt. Britain ten; the United States four, and Germany, Argentina and Poland one each.—Domei.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Chinese Servant Sues Employer

WOO VENG-PING v. J. B. DAVIS

CLAIM for Wages Due.

COUNSEL: Mr. E. L. Harbord for Plaintiff.
Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Acting
Assistant Judge.

(Judgment for Plaintiff)
"My client wishes to stress that he is only defending this case on principle, and on behalf of all foreign employees of Chinese house servants in Shanghai," said Mr. E. L. Harbord in the course of an action in H.M. Supreme Court on Dec. 21. "Further," continued Mr. Harbord, "should my client win the decision, he is still prepared to adhere to his original offer of \$15.75, as he has no desire whatsoever to victimize the plaintiff because he has brought this case against him." The case, heard before Mr. C. H. Haines, acting assistant judge, was brought by Woo Veng Ping against Mr. J. B. Davis, the claim being for \$20, alleged to be due as wages and commission.

Plaintiff stated in evidence that he had been employed by the defendant as boy, cook and coolie. He had been engaged about six months prior to November 30. He had been sick and wished to visit a Chinese doctor. At the wish of his mistress, however, who wished him to see a foreign doctor, he attended the Lester Clinic, his mistress having agreed to pay all hospital charges. His pay was \$32 a month, but in respect of November he had received an advance of \$7 to pay for a substitute.

III Three Times

Mrs. Davis, in evidence, stated that during the time when plaintiff was in her employment, he was ill three times. They sent him to the Lester Clinic each time, telling him that if he stayed on with them and caused no trouble they would pay these accounts. Witness was put to considerable trouble personally each time the boy was ill, and unable to attend to his duties. Several times during his employment with her he voiced a desire to leave, afterwards asking if he might remain. She warned him that she could not tolerate such behaviour any more, and that the next time he wished to leave she would take him at his word.

On November 30, at about 5 p.m., she found him trying to wash windows in the dark, and questioned him as to why he did not do the job on the preceding day, when he would have had more time. He heatedly replied that he worked "quite long enough," and that he thought he was working hard enough. When she told him that he had better take care, and not be "cheeky," he replied "You cheeky me. This Number 30 day wanchee leave."

Broke Agreement

Plaintiff later came to her with the keys, and she told him that he could leave, but that he must come on the 15th for his wages as she did not intend to pay his clinic account since he broke his agreement barely two weeks after he had been cured. Plaintiff protested, saying that he could not pay the account.

Plaintiff left, but returned two mornings later asking again for his money, after which he announced that he was taking action in the Supreme Court. On the 6th of this month, the clinic account was received, and witness wrote to plaintiff stating that he was now entitled to come and collect the money, amounting to \$15.75. On the 12th of the month he came to collect the money, and some argument took place. Returning later, plaintiff was told by Mr. Davis that he was prepared to pay him \$20.75, and no more. The boy then left and they did not see him again.

Since the plaintiff was unwilling to accept this sum, and insisted on causing this trouble, if it were possible to retain his wages in lieu of notice, she felt justified in so doing.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff in the sum of \$15.75, in addition to court fees of \$0.25.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Assault on Indian Warder

S.N.P. v. JARNAIL SINGH and HARNAM SINGH

CHARGED with Causing Bodily Harm.
COUNSEL: Mr. Gilbert Chatterton for Prosecution.

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar
(Judgment Given)

Two Indians appeared in H. M. Police Court before Mr. C. H. Haines on Dec. 23 charged with assaulting Sewa Singh at Shanghai on December 13, causing him actual bodily harm.

They were Jarnail Singh and Harnam Singh, the former being a warder attached to the Ward Road Gaol, and the latter having previously been employed in the same capacity. Mr. Gilbert Chatterton appeared for the prosecution.

Outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Chatterton said that on the date in question the first accused was in the Ward Road Gaol compound, and the second accused ordered him to go home. The order was interpreted by the complainant. They later met outside the compound, and complainant was assaulted by Jarnail Singh with a baton, and the second accused, who was employed in the left car. Complainant seized the baton, and the second accused then gave him a black eye.

Dr. S. T. Shu gave details of the injury to the complainant, which, he said, consisted of a bruise on the left side of the face. The injury was not very serious.

C. J. Belsion, senior warder at the jail, said that he encountered the first accused in the compound, and told him to go home. There had been trouble earlier in the evening in which the first accused had been concerned. Complainant interpreted the order, and after it had been translated to the first accused he went away.

Complainant said that, after interpreting the order to the first accused, he went out of the compound with another warder to buy some soap. After proceeding in the direction of the gate of the old gaol, he saw two men standing there, and followed them. The first accused asked him what was the matter, and he replied that there was nothing the matter, but he had been instructed by the senior warder to tell him to go home. Accused then struck him with a baton, which was seized by the warder accompanying the complainant. The second accused then hit him with his fist under the left eye.

After both the accused, who denied having committed the assault, had been heard, Mr. Haines announced his decision, which was to dismiss the case against the second accused, and to fine the first accused \$5. The latter was also bound over to keep the peace for a period of six months, on a personal recognizance of \$100 and one surety of \$100.

Bandman's Death

INQUEST ON PRIVATE H. N. LAMB

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner
(Suicide Verdict)

A verdict of suicide was returned by Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner, in H. M. Police Court on Dec. 22 on the body of Private Henry Nathaniel Lamb of the Loyal Regiment, who was found hanging from a beam in his sleeping-quarters shortly after midnight on December 18. Deceased left a short note of farewell and regrets. On the table in the room was a cheap American magazine, opened at a description of a hanging, on the page before was a picture of a man who had been hanged. Lieut. R. A. Pullblank, of the Loyal Regiment, who was watching the inquest on behalf of the British Army, was invited by the Coroner to sit on the bench with him during the course of the hearing.

Bandman B. McDonald, who had known the deceased for about six years, said that he left the deceased, who was in his sleeping-quarters, at about 7.30 p.m. He then seemed to be in very good spirits. When McDonald returned to the hut a few minutes after midnight, he saw him hanging from a beam. He rushed for help and artificial respiration was applied.

Corporal D. M. Cronin, a friend of Lamb's for eleven years, said that he last saw him alive at about 9.30 p.m., when he seemed quite happy and was hard at work entering up an catalogue of music. He was called out of bed at 12.10 to assist in the work of artificial respiration, which was carried on for two hours before being abandoned. He knew of no reason why Lamb should take his life, as normally he was of a cheerful disposition.

After Lieut. Pullblank had given evidence of having summoned the medical officer and of having taken charge of a note left by the deceased, Captain C. H. George, R.A.M.C., and medical officer in charge of troops, said that he examined Lamb shortly after he had been cut down, and found no signs of any pulse or cardiac activity. An injection of the e.c. of adrenalin had no effect; a pulmotor was secured from the Fire Brigade, but eventually at 2.30 p.m. all work was abandoned. Death was undoubtedly caused by strangulation.

Delivering his verdict, Mr. Haines said that the evidence before him was simple and clear, and he had no difficulty in arriving at his verdict. Deceased had left a brief note of farewell and regrets, which he did not propose reading, as there was

"no point in it." There was no evidence that Lamb suffered from any disease of the mind, or anything to indicate what was the state of his mind. He would bring in a verdict that Lamb committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope.

U.S. COURT FOR CHINA

Defence Not Clear

M. L. GUTMANN v. ASIA LIFE INS'CE CO.

DISMEMBERMENT Claim.

COUNSEL: Mr. W. Watson for Plaintiff;
Mr. G. F. Richardson, defending.
Before Judge Milton J. Helmick
(Further Particulars Ordered)

A motion was heard by Judge Milton J. Helmick in the United States Court for China on Dec. 21 for the clarification of certain parts of the defendant's reply, in the case brought by Martha Leonardovna Gutmann against the Asia Life Insurance Company. Mr. W. Watson appeared for the plaintiff, and defendants were represented by Mr. George F. Richardson. Putting forward the motion, Mr. Watson said that in his defence opposing counsel had mentioned that his client had been seriously disabled for a certain period.

He would like to have the statement of defence changed so as to clarify this allegation. Mr. Richardson said that the policy involved in the case was an accident insurance policy, which meant that the application was received by the insurance company without any medical examination having taken place. Judge Helmick said that it would be better for the defendant to specify what the disability was which was claimed as a breach of the policy. He ordered counsel for the defence to insert further particulars in his statement to clarify this point.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Russian Convicted of Theft of Car

Two Russians were sentenced in the First Special District Court on Dec. 23. One of these, Ivan Akidiev, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, convicted of the charge of stealing a Peugeot motor car from outside 30 Tsongchow Road on December 21. The complainant was Mrs. Danish. The other Russian was B. I. Ulanoff, who was sent to prison for six days, charged with soliciting alms at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Kiangse Road, on Dec. 22.

Miscellaneous

Six workmen appeared before the First Special District Court on Dec. 23, charged with doing malicious damage to the property of a restaurant at 796 Point Road on December 25. Among the property damaged were tenapots, dishes, chairs, etc. One of the accused was sentenced to 40 days' detention while the three others each got 15 days.

Chastised by her mother because she refused to make some joss paper as ordered, a 12-year old girl, Doong Poh-seng, residing at 85 Kwei Zung Li, Tiendong Road, swallowed a quantity of raw opium and died in the Lester Chinese Hospital on Dec. 21. It was revealed at the Public Mortuary on Dec. 22 when an inquest was conducted by Procurator Dong over the girl's body. Police evidence was to the effect that, after being chastised by her mother, deceased left her home and appeared very tired when she returned at about 6 p.m. Questioned by her mother, Taken to hospital, she failed to respond to medical treatment and died.

A verdict of death due to opium poisoning was returned by the Procurator.

NANTAO DISTRICT COURT

Kayau Murderers Sentenced

Convicted of the murder of Kosaku Kayau, a young Japanese clerk, in Chi Mei Road, Chapei, two Chinese, Mao Yung-foo and Wong Cheng-sheng, were sentenced to pay the death penalty by the Nantao District Court on December 23.

Four other men, Chao Young-fu, Chu Kwei-sung, Chen En-ming, Ching Tao-chuen, accused of being concerned in the crime, were sent to the prison for from 13 to two years each. Two women members of the gang were also sentenced for possession of firearms used in the crime. One of them got one year while the other got two years.

The murdered Japanese was an employee of the Mitsubishi Trading Company and was shot from behind on the night of July 10 this year. He was carrying at that time a tiny Japanese infant. As a result of the shooting, local Japanese Naval Landing Party turned out in large numbers on the Chapei boundary.

FROM THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

HEALTH REPORT FOR NOVEMBER

The Commissioner of Public Health reports:—

The warning published in this report for September and October relating to the importance of vaccination and where necessary, re-vaccination, against smallpox, appears to have been fully justified since no fewer than nineteen cases were notified, of which eight were among the foreign community. The vaccination histories of these nineteen cases are a good demonstration of the disastrous results of neglecting a simple precaution. Seven had never been vaccinated; ten had not been re-vaccinated for a number of years, whilst the remaining two cases gave a doubtful history of re-vaccination over two years ago.

Although the smallpox situation at the close of the month gave no cause for public alarm, vaccination work was accelerated and facilities advertised widely, whilst further publicity was effected by means of radio broadcasts, a measure employed for the first time in the history of the Department. Over 57,000 persons were vaccinated, of which number approximately 40,000 were done by the mobile units which concentrated mainly on the industrial centres of the Settlement. This brings the total vaccinations for the season up to more than 111,000.

Malaria showed a very considerable reduction, and it is somewhat reassuring to note that the cases notified were much fewer numerically than those occurring during the corresponding period last year.

Vital Statistics.

Foreign Births.—The foreign birth rate of 21.10 per mille, compared with October, showed a decrease of .92 per mille. The total number of births recorded was 82 (including 69 residents of the International Settlement—32 males and 37 females).

Chinese Births.—Births notified among residents decreased by 262 when compared with October. A total of 2,582 births recorded included 2,500 residents of the International Settlement (1,333 males and 1,167 females), a birth rate of 26.27 per mille.

Foreign Deaths.—Deaths among residents totalled 32 of which 56 per cent. were non-Chinese Asiatics and the death-rate was 9.78 per mille, a decrease of 3.37 per mille when compared with last month.

The major causes of death were tuberculosis, cerebral hemorrhage, pneumonia, and typhoid fever.

The death rate for communicable disease was 3.67 per mille compared with 5.20 in October.

Chinese Deaths.—The death rate of 12.74 per mille showed a decrease of 2.92 when compared with last month.

The major causes of death were senility, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and bronchitis.

The death rate for communicable disease was 1.36 per mille compared with 2.10 in October.

REV. G. W. SHEPPARD'S SERVICES

The Rev. G. W. Sheppard, who has been Chairman of the Education Board of the Council since its inception on June 18, 1930 (except from April 27, 1932, to May 17, 1933, when he was on home leave), has resigned upon his retirement from China. At the meeting of Council on December 16, the Chairman referred to Mr. Sheppard's services as Chairman of the Education Board, and the Council, in accepting with regret Mr. Sheppard's resignation, unanimously expressed its great appreciation of his valuable services to the Council and the community.

AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

The Council has decided to award the Police Distinguished Conduct Medal, Class II, to Chinese Police Constable No. 1341, Yen Yung-cheng, for bravery and devotion to duty in an encounter with armed criminals off Ferry Road on the morning of May 25.

Chinese Police Constable 1341 was on duty off Ferry Road at 11.55 on the morning in question when a Chinese informed him that four men who were walking in front were robbers. The constable immediately took hold of two of the suspects by the collar, when one of them suddenly produced a pistol and fired at the constable, who dropped to the ground wounded in the body. The constable however returned fire, blew his whistle, rose and pursued the robbers, who separated, one escaping across an open space. After reloading his pistol the constable continued the pursuit, in which he was assisted by C.P.C. 1336, and one robber was shot down. Chinese Police Constable 1336 continued pursuit of the robbers till they reached an alleyway, where they managed to get away. After following a short distance C.P.C. 1341 returned to guard the wounded robber.

A Joint Awards Board expressed the opinion that C.P.C. 1341 acted in a very courageous manner and showed great devotion to duty by his determined pursuit of armed criminals (until an arrest had been made) for a distance of 100 yards after he himself had been wounded, and recommended that he be awarded the Police Distinguished Conduct Medal, Class II. The Board also put on record the very good assistance rendered by C.P.C. 1336, Lee Ching-chen, who showed courage and determination. The finding of the Board was endorsed by the Commissioner of Police, and approved by the Council.

DEATH OF DR. R. S. IVY.

The Municipal Council has learnt with regret of the death of Dr. R. S. Ivy, for many years a prominent resident of the Settlement who took a very active interest in municipal, and particularly educational, affairs. Dr. Ivy was appointed in 1905 a member of the Public Schools Committee of the Council and he served almost continuously as Chairman of that Committee until 1914. From 1915 until 1920, with the exception of 1918, he served as Chairman of the Foreign Educational Committee and his long experience of municipal educational work proved of the greatest assistance to the Council. In 1916 and 1917, he also acted as a member of the Land Commission.

SANITATION CHEMIST'S DEPARTMENT.

The Council has approved a Staff Committee recommendation that the duties of the Chief Sanitation Chemist's Department be transferred to the Public Works Department. Mr. P. C. Gaunt, Chief Sanitation Chemist, retires from the Council's service at the expiration of his present long leave, and Mr. W. E. Abbott, his assistant, has been appointed Chief Chemist, Public Works Department, and will carry on the work previously undertaken by the Chief Sanitation Chemist's Department.

LAND COMMISSION.

Membership.

Mr. H. Berents, who has been the Council's appointee on the Land Commission for the past six years, was appointed by the Council at the meeting on December 16 as its representative for the Municipal year 1937/8.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

EXODUS FROM LONDON FOR HOLIDAYS

Record Trade in England: Hotels All Filled: Britain Leads World in Toy Making

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Dec. 28.

The Christmas of 1936 definitely established British toy-makers as world leaders, with a manufacture of 21,000,000 articles valued at over £5,000,000. Twenty years ago scarcely £600,000 worth of toys was made here.

Germany, the chief competitor in former years, dropped out this year, while Japan only competed in the cheapest lines.

Christmas Day in London was favoured with ideal weather. It was sunny overhead and dry underfoot, while the air was clear and pleasantly keen. There was a great exodus of people on Christmas eve and Christmas morning for the seaside and the country. Hotel accommodation in all the favourite centres was

entirely booked up. On the other hand, thousands of folk poured into the metropolises to join friends or to take part in festivities in the hotels.

German Vessel Stranded

The most interesting home news of the day was the birth of a daughter to the Duke and Duchess of Kent at their London residence shortly before noon. The event was telephoned to the King and Queen, Queen Mary and the Royal Family party at Sandringham.

Four hundred and seventy passengers on board the German East Africa liner Pretoria spent Christmas Day on a mud bank at the entrance of Southampton water. The 16,000-ton vessel, which is on her maiden voyage from Hamburg to Capetown, called at Southampton at 6 p.m. on Christmas eve, and an hour later went aground. Hitherto, all attempts to refloat her have been unsuccessful.

London was the scene of a big fire on Christmas eve, which raged all night and destroyed the premises of Raphael Tuck, the well-known Christmas card manufacturers.—Reuter.

Depression Banned

London, Dec. 24.

Owing to the Christmas holidays there will be no further transmissions of British Official Wireless until noon December 28, when the normal service will be resumed.

Apart from local fog, fair weather is forecast for the Christmas celebrations which will be on a larger scale than any in recent years, judging by the experiences of shopkeepers and others handling the Christmas trade and traffic.

The Post Office, railways, air lines, shops, theatres and hotels all report a record business. In London yesterday between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 letters which are 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 more than on the busiest day last Christmas, and 8,000,000 parcels were handled.

Estimates by the Post Office authorities of the number of extra clearances necessary fell far short of the number actually required. While still more clearances were being hastily arranged, many pillar-boxes had to be sealed up and policemen stationed beside others. Queues of people anxious to post parcels and letters formed outside branch post offices.

Heavy Railway Traffic

Traffic on railways has been exceptionally heavy, and to-day's rush of passengers necessitated a great increase in the normal train service. Examples of this are afforded by the fact that two of the great rail systems, L.M.S. and L.N.E.R. are running 1,000 and 800 additional trains respectively during the holidays.

The Great Western Railway expects that the number of passengers passing through Paddington yesterday and to-day will be over 230,000. The main rush on "sou" ern railways occurs this evening, and special trains will be leaving London for southern resorts up till midnight.

Royal Family's Christmas

The royal family party at Sandringham for Christmas was completed to-day by the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, now recovered from the mild attack of influenza which has kept them confined to their home at Aldershot during the last few days.

The King spent several hours yesterday discussing with his Sandringham estate agent plans for the cultivation of the farm there, and rearrangements in the gardens.—Wireless through Reuter.

WAR GRAVES AT VERDUN DECORATED

Verdun, Dec. 25.

Sprigs of green to-day rested on the graves of 30,000 World War dead, while half the world observed Christmas in fear of another war.—United Press.

FESTIVITIES IN ROME MORE CAREFREE

Rome, Dec. 26.

Signor Benito Mussolini, for the first time in many years, spent the Christmas holidays away from the capital and in his native Romagna. Rome enjoyed a joyous and care-free Yuletide, the festivities contrasting brightly with those a year ago when the shadow of the Ethiopian war dampened the spirits of all.

The Royal family celebrated the Day of the Nativity intimately at Villa Savoia.—Havas.

DUKE OF WINDSOR IN VIENNA PULPIT

Christmas Service Reading as First Public Appearance

Vienna, Dec. 25.

Amazed worshippers watched the Duke of Windsor to-day as he mounted the pulpit of the English Church here and read the first twenty verses of the Gospel according to St. Luke, recounting the birth of Christ.

It was his first public appearance since his abdication. The action was interpreted as a demonstration that the Duke intends to remain a member of the Church of England despite attacks directed against him by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

The former King was pale and nervous as he mounted the pulpit and fingered his necktie before beginning the reading. He commenced and continued reading, however, in a clear voice and pious tone.

Church-goers listened to him silently and devoutly. In the congregation at the time were the British and American envoys and their families.

The Duke of Windsor yesterday exchanged Christmas greetings by telephone with Mrs. Ernest Simpson.

Mrs. Ernest Simpson refused to join the Riviera's winter colony in its gay Christmas celebration.

He smilingly aided the Baroness de Rothschild, who with the Baron is entertaining him at their castle in Engesfeld, in distributing Christmas presents to 25 children of household employees at a Christmas eve festival in the castle dining room.

The Duke's Christmas mail was so heavy that two automobiles were required to carry it to the castle.

The Duke was having Christmas luncheon at the British Legation in Vienna when the news was received of the birth of a daughter to the Duke and Duchess of Kent. The entire luncheon party forthwith drank a toast to the new princess.—United Press.

Cordial Reply to Mr. Lloyd George

London, Dec. 26.

Mr. Lloyd George, the former Prime Minister, who is now in

Sir A. Chamberlain Pays Tribute to Mr. Eden

London, Dec. 22.

Sir Austen Chamberlain paid a tribute at Birmingham yesterday to Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, for the courageous patience and most strenuous stand which he had taken during the tenure of his most difficult office.

"He has steered us through difficulties with courage and fortitude," — Wireless through Reuter.

Jamaica, received a cabled reply to-day to his message to the Duke of Windsor conveying Christmas greetings.

"I am very touched," declares the Duke, "by your kind telegram of good wishes, which I heartily reciprocate. Cyraumbuth (Wales forever)." The message was signed "Edward."

Mr. Lloyd George's message was as follows:

"Best Christmas greetings from an old Minister of the Crown who holds you in as high esteem as ever and regards you with deep and loyal affection, who deplores the shabby and stupid treatment accorded you, who resents the mean and unchivalrous attacks upon you and regrets the loss sustained by the British Empire of a monarch who sympathized with the lowliest of his subjects."—Reuter.

JAPAN ADOPTS CHRISTMAS AS FESTIVAL

Tokyo, Dec. 24.

The cosmopolitan trend of the people and the national spirit to adopt anything that is desirable from foreign countries have prompted the Japanese to make Christmas one of their annual festivals.

The Christmas tree and exchange of Christmas presents do not necessarily imply that the parties concerned are believers in the Christian religion, for in many homes where there are young folks, a Christmas tree can be seen erected in front of the family altar in which is enshrined either a Buddha or a Shinto deity.

December offers much for the Japanese to attend to and for foreigners to enjoy. In the mountains of Japan and on her numerous lakes winter sports are going on with crowds of holiday makers.

Japan's winter sport resorts are usually open from December to February. The period lasts in some parts of central and north Japan and also in Hokkaido until as late as April. During this season, special trains for skiers are frequently run with reduced fares from big cities.—Reuter.

POPE IN PAIN BUT DELIVERS X'MAS MESSAGE

Warning to World Broadcast from Sick-Bed: Urgent Plea for End of Spanish Strife

Vatican City, Dec. 25.

Pope Pius XI, in defiance of his failing health, last night broadcast his Christmas message to the world, appealing for universal peace and a fight to the finish against Communism.

Speaking from his bed, the Pontiff was wracked with pain during the broadcast. Intimates said that he was completely exhausted at the end of his speech. After completing the reading of his message, the Pope drank some hot broth and immediately dropped into a heavy sleep.

His Holiness appealed to laymen and all others to work toward peace

the Pope's Christmas speech referring indirectly to Germany. The Ministry announced, however, that it would publish the remainder of the broadcast address, especially the inferences concerning Japan and the Soviet Union.—United Press.

Valencia Replies in Anger

Valencia, Dec. 26.

The leftist press angrily replied to-day to the Pope's plea for peace in Spain. "Verdad" declared, "The Pope exhorts the world to return to peace while Italian Fascists are attacking the Spanish people." The Church has once again declared its attachment to the provokers of the civil war." The newspaper "Correspondencia de Valencia" suggested that the Pope might aid the cause of peace better through exhorting the Spanish rebels instead of attacking communists.—United Press.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Peace Stressed in Broadcast to the Nation

Washington, Dec. 24.

President Roosevelt went to Lafayette Square to-night and pressed a button lighting a community Christmas tree there. He then read a message which was broadcast to the nation, saying:

"I have been reading the 'Christmas Carol.' I want to quote you the pledge of Scrooge.... 'I will honour Christmas in my heart and try to keep it all the year'.... The teaching of the Sermon of the Mount is as adequate for the needs of men and nations to-day as when it was first proclaimed.... We of the western hemisphere this year rendered a special tribute to the spirit of Christmas, and pledged anew our faith in arbitration, in reason and in the practice of friendship."—United Press.

Many Tragedies in U.S.A.

New York, Dec. 26.

The Christmas holiday death toll in automobile accidents, murder, suicide, drowning and other accidents passed 447 here to-day, while it appeared that the final count would exceed 500.

Automobile accidents accounted for three-fourths of the casualties, while murders, suicides, train and aeroplane crashes also took a heavy toll of life.

California led all other states in the number of violent deaths with a casualty list of 41. Illinois reported 33 dead; New York, 32; Pennsylvania, 30; Alabama, 26; Michigan, 24; Ohio, 22; and Texas, 20.

From the basis of early returns, the number of violent deaths was not expected to exceed 300, but numerous serious accidents after nightfall sent the figure skyrocketing.—United Press.

Tulsa Newspaper's Effort

Tulsa, Dec. 25.

The Tulsa "Tribune" to-day devoted its entire front page to news "of a more gentle character" eliminating all dispatches relating to crime, war or other violence, in observance of the spirit of Christmas.—United Press.

Holiday Tragedy At Kingston

Kingston, Dec. 25.

Eleven adults and children were drowned to-day when a holiday excursion launch capsized in Kingston Harbour. Twelve survivors were removed to a local hospital after being rescued from the icy waters and were reported to be in a critical condition.—United Press.

ACTOR FINDS MOTHER AFTER 21 YEARS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Dec. 26.

The noted film actor, Wallace Ford, whose real name is Samuel Jones, found his mother in a caravan in Northwich, Cheshire, to-day after a search of 21 years.

The actor's mother, Mrs. Maxted, however, refused to leave the Northwich area on being pressed. The star, therefore, made the necessary legal arrangements so that she and her husband could live in comfort for the rest of their lives.—Reuter.

BRITISH LOYAL TOAST TAKES NEW FORM

London, Dec. 23.

The King has approved the recommendation of the Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, that the order and form of the loyal toast in future at official and public dinners shall be first, the King, second the Queen, Queen Mary, and other members of the Royal Family.—Wireless through Reuter.



Pope Pius XI

and particularly toward the ending of the Spanish civil war. He spoke slowly and haltingly. Toward the end he tired perceptibly and his voice broke in choking sobs. He insisted, however, on speaking for twenty instead of the few minutes to which his physicians had limited him. Pope Pius exhorted the world to re-establish peace "where it is now but a sorrowful memory." He referred bitterly to the spread of "atheistic communism" and urged vigilance and action by a union of "all men of good will against the propaganda of the enemy."

New Menace to the World

Referring to the Spanish civil war, the Pontiff called attention to the fact that the joys of Christmas were mingled with thoughts of war "with all its horror, hatred, carnage and destruction. Here is a new menace to the whole world, particularly Europe, and to Christian civilization." The Pope ended his speech with a benediction, after which his words were translated into English, German, French, Spanish, Dutch, Polish and Portuguese.

Listeners interpreted the Pope's reference to those fighting Communism with "false and fatal ideas" as aimed at the German Government's church policy.

The poignant address required extraordinary effort to deliver. Occasionally the Pope mumbled his words but at other times he marshalled his strength and shouted into the microphone. He frequently cleared his throat and his heavy breathing was audible throughout the broadcast.

The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Pacelli, and two private secretaries, radio technicians and a physician remained in the Pope's bedroom throughout the speech. Other high dignitaries of the Church listened with deep emotion in Cardinal Pacelli's office, fearing that the Pontiff would be unable to finish. Mid-way through the address the Pope was forced to bring the microphone closer to him. He sat in his bed throughout. After finishing, the Pope was advised by the technicians that the address had been distinctly audible all over the world and that reception conditions were good. The Pope muttered "Thank God," and then, after drinking broth, went to sleep.

Pope Pius passed a comfortable night following his exhausting broadcast.

The personal physician of the Pope was apprehensive to-day, however, fearing that His Holiness might suffer a relapse.

Messages from all parts of the world flooded the Vatican to-day with Yuletide greetings. The Pope received holy Communion to-day but slept during the mass.

A Vatican official announced later that the Pope has made "amazing" recovery, stating that the Pontiff appeared to have been heartened by the thousands of congratulatory telegrams and cables which distracted the Pope's attention from his pain.

"I am happy to suffer this day," the Pope was reported to have said to-day, "which recalls the Christ who suffered so much for humanity."—United Press.

Censorship in Germany

Berlin, Dec. 24.

The Ministry of Propaganda said to-day that it would delete parts of

FOG FOLLOWS SUNNY CHRISTMAS

London, Dec. 26.

Following glorious sunshine on Christmas Day, fog spread throughout the country and the Continent to-day, causing the cancellation of all air services from Croydon.

Flying was also impossible in almost every important Continental airport, including Amsterdam, Le Bourget, Cologne and Berlin, owing to a huge fog belt.

Motorists on holiday in various parts of England were delayed by drizzling rain or fog.

A complete black-out in many districts brought traffic to a standstill.—Reuter.

Traffic Disorganized

London, Dec. 27.

The fog completely disorganized traffic. Visibility in some sectors was reduced to no more than twelve feet.

Bus services to various residential quarters were brought to a standstill, while many pedestrians found it necessary to employ pocket torchlights to light the road a few paces ahead of them.

Ditching, in the County of Sussex, likewise suffered from a blanket-like fog. A number of the inhabitants of Ditching, who had come to London to pass the Christmas holidays, were unable to return to their homes due to the stoppage of traffic.—Havas.

REBEL CANNON DROWN X'MAS BELLS

One of the Heaviest Bombardments of Civil War Let Loose and Causes Many Fires

Madrid, Dec. 25.
DROWNING out the peal of Christmas bells, insurgent cannon to-day rained shells on Madrid in one of the heaviest bombardments of the civil war. At least twenty large calibre shells fell in the neighbourhood of the Telephone Exchange building while numerous other large shells pierced edifices in the Gran Via district.

With sirens screaming, fire engines rushed through the streets to fight the many fires resulting from the bombardment.

Although the insurgents scored several direct hits on the Telephone building, at which they have directed their attacks during the past week in an attempt to cut Madrid off from the outside world, none of the occupants of the building were injured to-day. One shell crashed through the ceiling of one room and set fire to another. A United Press correspondent who scrambled up the littered stairway found workmen engaged in clearing away the debris. Firemen were extinguishing the blaze and a hole two yards wide could be seen in the ceiling where the shell had come through.

Asturian dynamiters blew up an insurgent troop train near Talavera de la Reina shortly after midnight, killing "hundreds of soldiers." Seeking revenge for the night of terror in Madrid on Christmas, the dynamiters crept down Mount St. Vicente, crossed the River Tago to Monte Aragon and placed several crude time bombs on the tracks. The Asturians then fled to a distance from where they watched the train of 23 cars blown to bits.

Government militiamen to-day permitted an insurgent officer to cross the "no man's land" between the positions of the two enemy forces, and to pass into the outskirts of Madrid to join his family for a Christmas reunion.—United Press.

Government Advance

Madrid, Dec. 26.
A Government broadcast last night confirmed previous reports announcing the advance of loyalist forces in the direction of Brunete in the Boadilla del Monte sector of the Madrid front. Militiamen progressed four miles, occupying empty trenches abandoned by the enemy and meeting no resistance on the part of the rebels. Everything was quiet yesterday in the Guadarrama and Aranjuez districts. Minor clashes occurred in Guadajajara and Taracena sectors.—Havas.

Women and Children Killed

Avila, Dec. 25.
A nationalist communiqué to-day declared that 25 women and children had been killed and 48 wounded by leftist government aeroplanes bombing Merida on Thursday.

The nationalists reported that leftist planes also bombed Badajoz, where, it was asserted, the sole casualty was one cow.—United Press.

Concentration Camps

Valencia, Dec. 23.
A decision to close concentration labour camps for all now held prisoners on the charge of having committed offences against the Government regime was taken yesterday at a meeting of the Cabinet here. It was also decided to expunge from the judicial records all charges brought before July 19, 1935, the date on which civil war broken out.—Havas.

British Unions Send Money

London, Dec. 23.
The sum of £1,000 was donated to the Spanish Welfare Committee by the British Trades Union to-day, this sum to be used for furnishing clothing for needy women and children.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

American Aid for Reds

Hendaye, Dec. 24.
The "Yankee Squadron" under the leadership of Bert Acosta, the American trans-Atlantic flier, to-day started for Burgos, carrying hundreds of incendiary bombs, with the intention of wrecking insurgent hangars and munitions dumps.

Meanwhile, loyalist infantry to-day stormed the outposts of Burgos in what was described as "the most vigorous battle of the northern campaign," lasting the entire day. More than 200 were killed in the conflict.—United Press.

U.S. Socialists' Help

New York, Dec. 23.
A company of American Socialists will soon go to Madrid to do battle against the Spanish Fascists, it was announced here to-day. The company will comprise aviators, engineers, technicians of various kinds, artillerymen and infantrymen. The group will assist the International Brigade now operating near Madrid.—United Press.

STRONG ANGLO-FRENCH DEMARCHE

Nations Urged to Halt Volunteers to Spain

London, Dec. 26.
In strong terms, Great Britain and France to-day urged Italy, Germany, Portugal and the Soviet Union to halt the flow of foreign volunteers to the warring factions in Spain.

The earliest possible adoption of legislation and other action to prohibit the dispatch of such recruits to Spain was also urged.—United Press.

France Submits Drastic Plan

Paris, Dec. 26.
France to-day submitted to the major Powers of Europe a drastic new plan to tighten the embargo on the shipment of arms, men and money to Spain. The French Proposal envisages firstly a strict control over financial aid to the Spanish factions, as well as over the shipment of military supplies and the dispatch of volunteers; secondly, France pledges herself to accept all measures necessary to make effective the proposed control over shipments of arms, money and men to Spain, provided other nations make the same agreement.

Great Britain and France were to-day understood to be still ready to provide financial aid to Germany if Herr Adolf Hitler halts the flow of German volunteers to Spain. France reserved the right to assist the Madrid Government in any way suitable if the German Chancellor refuses to join in the "hands off" pact.

The fate of the new proposal will largely depend on the attitude of Portugal, since France and Portugal alone are on the Spanish frontier, and alone are able to check the leaks by which smugglers are running thousands of tons of munitions into Spain.

Anxiety in France over the consequences of the Spanish situation were increased to-day because of reports that foreign ships laden with arms for both sides in the Spanish civil war are constantly arriving in Spanish ports. Some 20 foreign planes, including ten from Germany, were reported to have landed in Spain from Morocco during the past few days.—United Press.

20,000 Germans Aid Rebels

Madrid, Dec. 25.
It is calculated that 20,000 German troops have disembarked in Spain to help the Nationalist-insurgents since the last meeting of the League of Nations on December 12, according to a statement by Gen. Miaja, commander of the Government forces defending Madrid.

These troops, he declares, have been distributed on all fronts, but particularly the Madrid front, where they are believed to be 6,000 strong. German soldiers, Gen. Miaja adds, were clearly present in recent fighting in the Boadilla sector, but "so far we have not taken any Nazi prisoners." The German infantry, he says, attack in mass as they did in the Great War, but this Government command is prepared for those tactics. There are still many Italians with the insurgent forces, Gen. Miaja also declares.—Reuter.

Italians Said Withdrawing

London, Dec. 24.
Alarming news to the effect that foreign battleships are participating in the insurgent blockade of the Spanish loyalist port of Barcelona was revealed here yesterday by well-informed sources. They stated further that while Italians are gradually withdrawing from rebel territory, arrivals of Germans are becoming more and more frequent.

It is claimed that approximately 20,000 Germans, as well as a number of Junker aeroplanes have landed at Cadiz. Some 9,000 are said to have embarked there on November 21, with another contingent of 10,000 arriving on November 26, and still another of 600 together with 26 Junker planes armed with 42mm. guns putting ashore on December 12. The blockade of Barcelona harbour is reportedly much more effective than generally believed abroad, with both vessels belonging to the Spanish rebels and to allegedly neutral countries taking part in the manœuvre.

Soviet Assistance

Other observers, well-informed on the Spanish situation, report that

Anarchists dominate in Barcelona, Valencia and Madrid, and that Soviet commanders are co-operating almost exclusively with the Anarchists, having practically no connections with the Spanish Communists. Communists are said not to be very numerous nor very influential.

A certain amount of violence occurs on republican territory, it is stated, but this is reported as being largely the work of irresponsible individuals who carry out night executions. The authorities are reported as exerting the greatest possible efforts to suppress this terrorism.

Finally, it is claimed that all Spaniards, insurgents and loyalists alike, are growing daily more weary of foreign intervention. For this reason it is thought highly probable that mediation may be accepted as a solution in the near future.—Havas.

An Uncensored Despatch

Paris, Dec. 27.
Details of the siege of Madrid were revealed without censorship for the first time to-day by Mr. Lester Ziffren, United Press correspondent, who arrived here from the Spanish capital, where he had been stationed since before the outbreak of civil strife. The civil war, he said, is being fought by thousands of foreigners on both sides, because foreign veterans have proved superior to the untrained militiamen.

Mr. Ziffren said the loyalists retreated suddenly before the Moorish fighters of the insurgent armies until the International Brigade arrived on the scene. He added he had never seen a Russian soldier fighting in the Spanish loyalist ranks although he understood there were some Russians among loyalist aviators.

A retired French officer who is a member of the general staff in charge of the defence of Madrid told Mr. Ziffren, "There are about 5,000 foreigners at present on the Madrid front, and they are holding the rebels off. I must confess that the Germans are our best soldiers. They hold their positions under the most hellish conditions. The Spaniards are willing, but lack discipline. I understand that 10,000 additional foreigners are under training at Albacete. When they arrive in Madrid the loyalists intend an offensive."

The foreign influence is apparent even in censorship activities, in which an Austrian woman, two Spaniards and one Pole censor foreign correspondence and dispatches.

The Russian influence can be observed throughout Madrid, Mr. Ziffren asserted. The strains of the "Internationale" are heard throughout the day in radio broadcasts and is printed on posters but censors permit no mention of it in dispatches sent abroad.—United Press.

Large-Scale Offensive

Madrid, Dec. 28.
Defenders of the capital to-day launched a large-scale offensive from new positions at Casa de Campo after ousting insurgent forces who had penetrated almost to the heart of Madrid.

While the insurgents were advancing, squads of "dynamiters" appeared in trucks, attacked the rebels' tanks with home-made bombs and forced the invaders to make a panicky retreat across King's bridge while militiamen, screaming hysterically, followed.

Meanwhile, the loyalists captured a rebel truck which attempted to bring food to the insurgent troops besieged in the hospital at University City.

Rebel forces yesterday stormed across the Manzanares river, behind a heavy artillery barrage, forcing the loyalist defenders, outnumbered and unprepared to meet the attack, to permit the rebels to cross the North Station. The leftists, however, collected troops from other fronts and hurriedly moved them to the western sector by trucks and automobiles, launching a counter-attack which forced the insurgents to retreat deep into the Carran Banchel and Barrio Usara sectors.

Loyalists claimed the counter-attack obtained nearly one mile advantage in position, in which the International Brigade occupied El Basuerero. Loyalists on the northern sector gained slightly and it was announced that the retreating insurgents lost several tanks. Insurgent leaders, however, denied that the loyalists forced Boadilla del Monte, and said that their own troops evacuated for strategic reasons, raking the village with rifle and machine-gun fire from the nearby hills.—United Press.

I.I. EMBASSY MOVES TO VALENCIA

Madrid, Dec. 28.

The British Embassy in Madrid is being transferred to Valencia, where the seat of the Spanish Government was established after the insurgents had laid siege to the capital. The staff of the Embassy is departing for Valencia forthwith.

All persons who have been given refuge in the Embassy have been requested to leave the premises by Wednesday.—Reuter.

SOVIET ANGERED BY KOMSOMOL AFFAIR

"Fascist Piracy" Denounced: Seizure of German Ship May Prove Serious

Moscow, Dec. 22.

A serious counter move is believed being contemplated by the Soviet Government in connection with the alleged sinking of the Soviet motor vessel Komsomol by a Spanish insurgent warship on December 14. The nature of the move, however, has so far been kept a closely-guarded secret.

Meanwhile, indignation over the alleged action of the Spanish Nationalists is growing throughout Russia. Numerous mass meetings are being held daily all over the country at which reprisals are demanded.

The crews of the Soviet Black Sea fleet passed a resolution yesterday stating that:

"The Fascist pirates must answer for the destruction of our ship. We shall continue to sail the seas bravely without fear of the pirates, and warn our enemies that we shall cut off the hands of anybody daring to touch Soviet ships, people or territory."

According to semi-official sources, the Komsomol was bound from the Soviet port of Poti in Transcaucasia, for Ghent in Belgium, with a cargo of manganese ore when she was sunk. So far, there is no news of the fate of her crew.—Reuter.

Dispatch of Warships Denied

Moscow, Dec. 22.
The report circulated by Reuter, that Soviet warships have received orders to proceed to Spanish waters does not correspond with reality and is a pure invention.—Tass.

London, Dec. 22.
Following a request from Moscow, it is learned that Great Britain will assist in conducting an inquiry to determine whether the Soviet ship Komsomol was the victim of an attack, by Spanish rebels.—Havas.

Soviet Workers Angered

Moscow, Dec. 24.
Scientists, workers and aviators to-day appealed to the Government to dispatched a punitive expedition against the Spanish insurgents in retaliation for the reported destruction of the Soviet motor vessel, Komsomol. Government officials, ever declined to indicate their possible course of action but were believed to be seeking joint action by Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union.—United Press.

"They Will Pay"

Moscow, Dec. 26.
The propaganda campaign which began here after the sinking of the Soviet vessel Komsomol is daily increasing in violence, evidently with the approval of the Soviet authorities. The threatening tone of the language employed at the mass meetings throughout the country is characterized by the remark which is repeated time and again: "They will have to pay dearly for this."

At a mass meeting at Kiev, one of the orators announced that an entire squadron of warships to be named Komsomol will be built from the proceeds of the collections which are now being held.

At a mass meeting in Leningrad, another speaker declared that "the patience of the Soviet Government is now exhausted."—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Submarines May be Used

Paris, Dec. 27.
The U.S.S.R. has decided to send a squadron of five submarines to Mediterranean waters following the sinking of the Soviet S.S. Komsomol, "Le Matin" asserted to-day.

The squadron, which, it is alleged, will have bases in certain Spanish Government ports, will convoy all Soviet merchant ships and will torpedo any insurgent ships that may try to stop the convoys.

Moreover, the paper asserts, small guns are being mounted on Soviet cargo ships before starting to Spanish waters.—Havas.

GERMAN SHIP TAKEN

Paris, Dec. 26.

A serious view is taken by Mme. Genevieve Tabouis in "L'Oeuvre" of the reported arrest by loyalist warships of a German tramp steamer off Bilbao. The vessel, the S.S. Palo, carried contraband goods. She was hailed by government men o'war and ordered to proceed to Bilbao.

Mme. Tabouis fears that the incident "may give Germany a new pretext to increase the scope of her intervention in Spain, which would inevitably have serious diplomatic repercussions."

Meanwhile, complete silence is observed by the Basque authorities in Bilbao concerning the nature of the ship's cargo. It is understood that the freighter's crew was placed under arrest immediately upon the ship's arrival in the loyalist port.—Havas.

Berlin, Dec. 27.

Serious international complications are feared as a result of the reported seizure yesterday by Spanish Government warships of the German vessel Palos.

The incident, according to a German news agency, occurred "outside Spanish waters near Bilbao," whither the steamer was subsequently taken.

German warships were ordered to proceed at full speed to Bilbao following a hurried conference at Berchtesgaden, where Herr Adolf Hitler, spending his Christmas holidays, between the Führer and high government officials.

Simultaneously, a communiqué was issued stating that "the necessary measures for the release of the steamer have been begun."

Well-informed spokesmen declared to-day that, if the Palos were returned intact, the affair would pass off without incident, but that, if the vessel and those aboard were harmed, a very grave situation might arise.

At present, it is believed, there are between six and nine German warships in Spanish waters, and until recently they were stationed in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, Malaga and San Sebastian.

The seized steamer belongs to the Oldenburg-Portuguese Co. in Hamburg and, according to an official statement, was bound for Spanish harbours from Hamburg at the time of the incident. The vessel carried no war material, the statement added, and was taken without any right together with its cargo and three passengers.—Reuter.

Warships Leave for Spain

London, Dec. 27.
The German battleships Deutschland and Admiral von Scheer, the cruiser Koeln, and two destroyer flotillas have sailed for Spanish waters, presumably to Bilbao in order to demand the release of the German freighter Palos which was confiscated by the coast guards of the Basque Government, well informed quarters here report. Official circles here are closely watching developments in the incident.—Havas.

CLASH WITH TRIBES IN WAZIRISTAN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C. HERALD"

New Delhi, Dec. 23.
A British officer has been killed and another wounded in a clash with hostile tribesmen in the Khaisora Valley, in Waziristan, where a campaign against forces which recently attacked columns of British and Indian troops is now in progress.

The officer who lost his life was Major J. W. Williams, of the 2/2nd Punjab Regiment.

The officer wounded was 2nd. Lieut. R. G. T. Baines, of the 1st Lancashire Regiment, who was only slightly injured.

Three British other ranks, including two lance-corporals of the Northampton Regiment, and two Indian other ranks were killed while nine Indian other ranks were wounded.

The enemy casualties are not known.

A communiqué states that the Razmak Brigade and the 2nd Infantry Brigade moved last night into the area occupied by the immediate followers of the rebel Fakir of Ipi, who fled to tribal territory from his home in the lower Tochi region following Government action against him for instigating trouble over the alleged conversion of a Hindu girl to the Islam religion.

The infantry brigade occupied high ground near Baidakhal with but small opposition, enabling the Razmak Brigade to pass up the Khaisora Valley, which British troops had not traversed since November.

The opposition was very slight and Dandil camp was reached.

During the withdrawal of the infantry brigade, 200 tribesmen followed them determinedly until they were engaged and, after a short encounter, driven off. Aircraft co-operated with the brigade.—Reuter.

ITALIAN COMMANDER LEAVES BALEARICS

Rome, Dec. 27.

Count Rossi, Italian Commander of the Black Shirts in the Balearic Islands, an important Spanish possession in the Mediterranean, left the islands about ten days ago, it is reliably learned here.—Havas.

TWO SURVIVING SONS OF RAS KOSSA SHOT

Rome, Dec. 23.

The two surviving sons of Ras Kassa, the most important of the Ethiopian generals entrusted with holding off the Italian advance into Abyssinia early this year, were captured by an Italian police column to-day and later executed at Fiecc, in south-western Abyssinia. Ras Kassa is a cousin of Haile Selassie.—Reuter.

GERMAN MAN POWER ORGANIZATION

Provision Against Emergency: Internal Situation in Reich Reaches Turning Point

Berlin, Dec. 22.

As provision against any emergency that may arise Germany has begun a thorough organization of her skilled man-power.

Skilled workers such as mechanics and motor-drivers, who are ineligible for conscription, have received circular letters ordering them, "on the second day of any eventual mobilization," to report locally for such service as may be allotted to them.

When the organization is completed, it is believed, it will be followed by a further scheme whereby women and men unfit for military service will replace the skilled workers who have been called up.

There can be no doubt that this new move is part of Herr Hitler's "Four-Year Plan," which is now openly stated in Germany to have a military basis, but should not cause undue alarm about its immediate consequences.

Many foreign observers in Germany are of the opinion that Herr Hitler sincerely desires to avoid a European conflict at any rate for some time to come. Moreover it is felt that, from a military standpoint, Germany still has some leeway to make up.—Reuter.

GRAVE SITUATION IN REICH

London, Dec. 24.

Berlin correspondents of newspapers here devoted much space to the internal situation in the Reich which, according to them has reached a decisive turning point.

Germany can follow two paths, they report, the first being the continuation of the policy now in force entailing the restriction of foodstuffs in order to continue the massive rearmament.

The alternative is to abandon this policy and negotiate with Paris and London to conclude an accord, which, according to the correspondent of "The Times," would provide "satisfaction for the principal German demands only in exchange for complete collaboration, economic and political, and the abandonment of Germany's adventures."

Correspondents also discuss the colonial problem, reporting that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Economy and Governor of the Reichsbank, and the Chief of the General Staff, seem as though they would be satisfied with the return to the Reich of a rather unimportant colony, adding that the problem of gaining raw materials for the Reich would, in the end, be resolved by an international accord rather

BRITISH BARTER WITH GERMANY

London, Dec. 25.

A company entitled Compensation Brokers Limited has been formed in London under powerful auspices to facilitate commerce between the British Dominions and Colonies, and European countries whose normal trade has been curtailed by exchange restrictions. The principal purpose of the company is to carry on business with Germany on a barter system.

The company is 100 per cent. British, with Lord Glenconner as chairman. The British Government is offering no objections to the formation of the company which also has the approval of the Dominions Governments while the German Government has promised certain facilities and privileges.

The company has issued a statement in which it says that the promoters realize that in some instances competition will exist between British and German manufactured goods but propose to work in close contact with British industry to ensure that any additional German exports shall not divert trade from Great Britain.

Raw Materials and Foodstuffs

Moreover, the statement adds, it is expected that the company will be able to assist in the furtherance of export agreement between Germany and the United Kingdom. The company emphasize that it has no intention of disturbing existing channels of trade where they are found to be working satisfactorily.

The company also hopes to deal with Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. It intends to deal in foodstuffs, fats, oils, skins, hides, sisal, jute and rubber.

In the event of the outbreak of war shipments to belligerents will automatically cease. It is claimed by the company that the volume of British Empire trade will be increased because countries like the United States and Japan which are at present supplying the Dominions do not buy from them whereas under the new scheme trade will be balanced.—Reuter.

ANOTHER PRINCESS BORN

London, Dec. 25.

A daughter was born at 11.20 o'clock this morning to the Duke and Duchess of Kent. Both mother and child are doing well.

This is the second child of the Royal couple, who already have a son, Prince Edward, born on October 9 last year.

The Duchess of Kent was formerly Princess Marina of Greece. Her



H. R. H. Duchess of Kent

marriage to the Duke of Kent, youngest brother of the King, took place on November 29, 1934, and was one of the most colourful weddings ever witnessed in London.

The infant princess is the sixth grandchild of the Queen-Mother, the other five being Princess Elizabeth, Her Presumptive to the Throne, and Princess Margaret Rose, daughters of the King and Queen; Prince Edward, son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent; and Viscount Lascelles and Lord Gerald David, sons of the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood.—Reuter.

KING'S ABDICATION AS A LESSON

London, Dec. 22.

Events leading to the abdication of King Edward VIII were referred in a diocesan leaflet issued to-day by the Archbishop of York, Dr. William Temple.

The occasion of King Edward's choice, he says, should never have arisen. The harm was done much earlier than October when the former monarch intimated to the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, his intention to enter into marriage.

"It has happened to many a man before now," the Archbishop of York proceeds, "that he has found himself beginning to fall in love with another man's wife. That is a moment for a critical decision; they should cease to meet before passion so develops as to create an agonizing conflict between love and duty. That decision has often been taken by men of honour."—Reuter.

Manchester Prelate's Views

London, Dec. 23.

Contrasting singularly with recent criticisms of the Duke of Windsor by many prelates in Britain, the Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Guy Warman, issued a diocesan circular letter to-day commenting on the departure of King Edward VIII and the accession of King George VI, praising the former sovereign who is now Duke of Windsor.

"Both as Prince of Wales and King," the letter reads, "he used his many talents in the service of the Empire and helped us much. We cannot let him go without an expression of sorrow, sympathy and gratitude."—Havas.

OPERATION PERFORMED ON ITALIAN KING

Rome, Dec. 24.

King Victor Emmanuel underwent an operation a few days ago for rupture, it is learned to-day. His Majesty, who is 67 years of age, is now said to be making satisfactory progress.—Reuter.

FRENCH ARMS SMUGGLING SCANDAL

Paris, Dec. 25.

Several hundred million francs are stated by "Le Journal" to be involved in the arms smuggling scandal associated with the names of Suzanne Linder, secretary in the French Foreign Ministry, and the Czechoslovakian, M. Rosenfeld.

The paper asserts that a number of leading personalities of the French Socialist party are implicated in the affair.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

MEDITERRANEAN PARLEYS CONTINUE

Anglo-Italian Discussions Thought Near Conclusion: Satisfactory Progress Made

London, Dec. 22.

Inquiries in well-informed quarters in London indicate that the forecasts in circulation of an early conclusion to the discussions proceeding in Rome on British and Italian interests in the Mediterranean are premature, rather than unduly optimistic.

It is believed that the progress is regarded on both sides as satisfactory but there is no intention of hurrying the negotiation which, by its very nature, demands a careful and comprehensive review of a great variety of factors.

The basis of the conversations is the mutual assumption that the interests of the two governments in the Mediterranean are complementary, and if formal re-affirmation of that thesis is to possess real value it must follow a close examination by both parties, in a spirit of goodwill, of all possible sources of misunderstanding or friction.

Both in the Eastern and Western Mediterranean, recent developments have certainly not lessened the number of points on which the British Government will desire to feel assured that it has been acquainted with the whole mind of the Italian Government, at the same time as having itself, made its own position clear beyond doubt.

Only when such a process has been exhaustively applied to all questions will it be possible to give substance and reality to the declaration which, both in London and in Rome, it is confidently expected will be the out-

come of the present exchanges.—Wireless through Reuter.

Publication Expected

Rome, Dec. 27.

The Anglo-Italian Gentlemen's Agreement with regard to the Mediterranean is now practically completed, it is understood, and, it is learned, will most probably be published either on Monday or Tuesday. London's reply is still being awaited, but the final project of the agreement, it is said, has been in the hands of the negotiators for the past three days.

The document, in its final form, will be extremely short and will probably not exceed twenty typewritten lines. By the terms of the accord, both parties, reportedly exchange mutual assurances regarding:

The maintenance of peace; Free access to and movement in the Mediterranean;

Recognition of Italy's and Great Britain's present reciprocal positions in the Mediterranean and preservation of the status quo; and A mutual guarantee of the Indian route for Great Britain and the East African route for Italy.

Observers consider that the agreement is not confined to technical naval questions, but that it will also have some influence upon Italy's future attitude toward Spain.

The accord is in the nature of an engagement in principle between gentlemen of honour. Its importance lies especially in its psychological aspects, for it is fully anticipated that it will bring to an end the tense feeling and undercurrent of conflict that has existed between Great Britain and Italy during the past year, and will contribute greatly to a clearing of the atmosphere, already considerably improved.

Not Against Third Party

It is emphasized here that the "Gentlemen's Agreement" is not directed against any third power.

The most delicate point of the negotiations, it is learned, centred around the question of the acceptance of the reciprocal positions of both countries in the Mediterranean and recognition of the status quo. At first party in the Mediterranean was envisaged, but the composition of the British and the Italian Mediterranean fleets was extremely diverse, with the former possessing more cruisers than the latter.

The original intention was, therefore, abandoned and the idea of parity replaced by the much more subtle formula of recognition of the status quo, which would apply not only to total tonnage, but also to naval bases. At the present time, total British tonnage is approximately 100,000 to 125,000 tons in excess of the Italian total tonnage. Naval constructions now in progress at Haifa, in Palestine, on the British side, and in the Dodecanese on the Italian side, are to be continued, but these specific matters are not mentioned in the accord, it is said, which is general in character.

Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador, and M. Jules Blondel, French Charge d'Affaires, both visited the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, yesterday, when it is thought that the "Gentlemen's Agreement" may have been discussed, though it is held more likely that the conversations dealt with the Spanish civil war.—Havas.

NO DRASTIC CHANGES TO THE QUEEN MARY

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Dec. 26.

Reports that the Cunard White Star liner Queen Mary was being drastically altered during her six weeks' overhaul were declared to-day to be unfounded. The vessel, it was stated, had satisfied the expectations of her owners on every point. It was admitted, however, that the design of the Queen Mary's sistership would be superior.—Reuter.

NEW SABOTAGE TRIAL IN RUSSIA

Moscow, Dec. 23.

Another sabotage trial, this time involving four high railway officials, has been opened.

Among the accused is M. Vladimir Ryabokon, formerly Minister of Railways in the Ukrainian Government.

The four men are charged with wrecking and sabotage, resulting in serious breakdowns of the Soviet railways.—Reuter.

AIR RAID SHELTERS FOR ALL HOUSES IN ITALY

Rome, Dec. 22.

An official decree was issued to-day compelling all builders of dwelling houses in future to provide adequately protected air-raid shelter for occupants.—Reuter.

STEAMER'S BOILERS EXPLODE

Rome, Dec. 26.

Twenty-six persons, including passengers and members of the crew of the s.s. Cesare Battisti were killed at Masawa last Tuesday when one of the ship's boilers exploded, an official communique issued here to-day revealed. More than 100 others were injured; and a score sent to a local hospital for treatment.

The 8,331-ton ship listed badly with a large hole in her side following the explosion, but workers kept the craft tightly moored and prevented it from sinking. The accident occurred at ten o'clock on the morning of December 22, but was not announced until early this afternoon.—United Press.

EGYPT TO INCREASE AIR FORCE

Cairo, Dec. 24.

The sum of £300,000 has been budgeted by the Egyptian Minister of War, Lewa Ali Sidky, for the purchase of twelve bombers from Britain in order to raise the strength of the Egyptian Air Force to fifty machines.

The Minister of War also proposes to double the strength of the Egyptian army, which now comprises a force of 10,000 men. His proposal will be submitted to the British Military Mission.—Reuter.

PAN-AMERICAN PEACE PROJECTS

Stern Denunciation of War by Mr. Cordell Hull: "Forget Injuries Done by Others"

Buenos Aires, Dec. 21. Thirty-seven projects covering a wide field of inter-American relations were approved at a plenary session to-day of the Pan-American Peace Conference which is expected to hold its closing session on Wednesday. Since the start of the conference 69 projects have been approved by the delegates.

Among the measures adopted to-day were:

1. A resolution moved by one of the central American republics for a declaration of inter-American solidarity and co-operation.
2. A United States recommendation to lower tariff barriers and to give all American nations equal trade opportunities.
3. A Chilean recommendation that nations arrange bilateral arms limitation agreements.
4. An Uruguayan resolution condemning the use of poison gas, liquid fire and bacterial warfare.
5. A proposal by non-members of the League of Nations who signed the Kellogg Pact to co-operate with the League of Nations in an effort to prevent war.
6. Other measures to cement peace and stimulate commercial and cultural relations.

Among other things, the declaration of solidarity provides for consultation

in the event of the rights of any American state being impaired and prohibits territorial conquest.—Reuter.

Mr. Cordell Hull Plays War

Buenos Aires, Dec. 23. A stern denunciation of war was made by Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, in a stirring speech here to-day closing the Pan-American Peace Conference, which passed no less than 69 projects covering a wide field of inter-American relations during the three weeks it was in session.

"We must destroy war or war will destroy us," he declared. "The time will come when every nation will take an inventory and examine its

Red Railway Officials Sentenced

Moscow, Dec. 26. Four of the highest railway officials in Orenburg, the chief town on the Ural Railway and the Orenburg-Tashkent Railway, in southeastern Russia, were to-day found guilty of the charge of wrecking and sabotage, resulting in serious breakdowns on the Soviet railways.

They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from a year to ten years and also ordered to be deprived of their civil rights. Among the accused was M. Vladimir Ryabokon, formerly Minister of Railways in the Ukrainian Government.—Reuter.

own purposes and policies. Like individuals, nations must learn to forgive and forget the injuries done by fellow-nations."

Mr. Hull said he could not emphasize too strongly that the American nations were not moving towards a policy of continental isolation. They were unmoved by the mirage of self-containment but were aware of its perils.

"In a close-knit, inter-dependent world," the Secretary of State continued, "we see the folly of seeking to build a Chinese wall around a hemisphere. Our purpose is not to isolate this continent but to chart our own path to peace and, thereby, set a practical example to other parts of the world."

"The free peoples of the world reject the theory that war is inevitable. They are no longer thrilled by the panoply of militarists, and they would cry halt to any who, through love of power, would break the peace."

"They believe," Mr. Hull said in conclusion, "that future peace can be assured by the development of a public opinion everywhere that will utterly repudiate acts of statism in propagating doctrines of militarism."—Reuter.

AMNESTY DISCONTINUED IN AUSTRIA

Vienna, Dec. 23. No amnesty, it is stated in political quarters to-day, will be granted to political prisoners or the occupants of concentration camps this Christmas.

The customary Christmas amnesty, however, will be given to a number of ordinary prisoners in such prisons which are under the jurisdiction of the two Vienna criminal courts.

Almost all beneficiaries of the amnesty will be persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to one year and who have served half of the sentence with good conduct. Altogether 60 prisoners will be released under this amnesty.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

SOVIET STEEL INDUSTRY THRIVING

Moscow, Dec. 26. A big increase in the Soviet Union's output of steel and rolled metal was shown in statistics published to-day. The output of steel this year amounted to 15,905,000 tons, representing an increase of 30.4 per cent. compared with 1935.

Rolling metal produced totalled 12,115,000 tons, an increase of 32 per cent. over the figure for last year. The industry produced 340,000 tons of steel in excess of the quota. There was also a big excess in the production of rolled metal, which was 260,000 tons above the figure set.—Reuter.

BELGIAN DENIAL OF KING LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE

Brussels, Dec. 24. The Belgian news agency to-day categorically denied rumours that King Leopold III would soon marry a Danish princess.—Havas.

STALIN BELIEVED ILL

Cracow, Dec. 25. Rumours concerning M. Joseph Stalin's health have not been dispelled by his appearance at the recent extraordinary congress of the Soviets, states a Moscow despatch to newspapers here. The message adds that on the contrary M. Stalin made the impression of an extremely sick and tired man.

The despatch goes on to say that M. Stalin is suffering from heart



M. Joseph Stalin

disease as well as nervous overstrain and that M. Voroshilov is generally regarded as his possible successor.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

MEXICO'S INVITATION TO M. TROTSKY

Laredo, Texas, Dec. 26. Mexican troops to-day were deployed along a section of the Texas-Mexican border. "Dissatisfaction among Fascists resulting from the Government's invitation to the Russian revolutionary and exile, M. Leon Trotsky, to reside in Mexico was reported to have been the reason for the presence of the troops."—United Press.

Oslo, Dec. 23. M. Leon Trotsky, the exiled Bolshevik leader, who was recently informed that his permit to stay in Norway would not be renewed, has sailed for Mexico, in which country he has been granted permission to reside. Trotsky, it is revealed to-day, quietly boarded a steamer which sailed on Saturday.—Reuter.

Workers Deny Opposition

Mexico City, Dec. 26. Senor Fidel Velasquez, Secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Workers formally denied rumours that the Confederation contemplated to take steps to prevent M. Leon Trotsky from landing on Mexican soil. The exiled Bolshevik leader is now on his way here from Norway, having been offered hospitality by the Government of Mexico, despite protests from Mexican Communists.

Senor Diego Rivera, the noted mural painter, was attacked and slightly wounded while in a restaurant here on Christmas Eve. His wife, who accompanied him, also received minor injuries.

The attack was apparently made by a band of Communists, who are violently opposed to Senor Rivera, a Trotskyist, because of his recent leadership and his negotiating authorization by the government for the former Red Army leader to sojourn in Mexico.

A number of organizations affiliated to the 3rd Internationale, it is learned, are trying to bring sailors and dockers to make an attempt to prevent the landing of M. Trotsky.—Havas.

SOVIET ORDER ARMS

Moscow, Dec. 23. Details have been published here of several big orders placed abroad in connection with the increased activity in the field of war industry.

The trading company "Amtorg" for instance has ordered chemicals in the United States to the value of 400,000 gold dollars. Another deal with America gives a Brooklyn firm, Cuor & Co., the authority to erect a factory in Soviet Russia for the annual production of millions of pairs of winter gloves for the Red army.

It is also stated here that the Soviet trade representative in London is seeking to place big orders on the English market outside the scope of the £10,000,000 credits. The Soviet Russians apparently propose to pay one third in cash, one third with Russian raw materials, and the balance with 12 to 18 months drafts.

It is asserted that these supplementary orders in England to the value of £2,000,000 are exclusively for plants and installations in connection with the Soviet armament programme.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS

Proposal to Reject 1935 Constitutional Act: "Betrayal of Struggle for Freedom"

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Faizpur, Dec. 26.

This normally tiny village has been transformed into a large temporary town of 30,000 inhabitants, charged with political feeling, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Indian National Congress, which opened to-day.

One of the main resolutions reiterated "entire rejection of the Government of India Act of 1935 and the constitution imposed on India against the declared will of the people of the country."

The resolution went on to express the opinion that "any co-operation with this constitution would be a betrayal of India's struggle for

joint of all anti-imperialist forces. Their immediate demand was for a constituent assembly leading to a democratic State where political power had been transferred to the mass of the people.—Reuter.

Move to Bar Durbar

Faizpur, Dec. 23. A strong movement to boycott the Coronation Durbar was begun here to-day at the opening of the Indian National Congress. The outcome of the movement, however, was uncertain because of the strong opposition of conservative nationalists. Delegates to the Congress, which was attended by Mr. Gandhi, met in extraordinary session at this primitive village in northern Bombay.—United Press.

Gibraltar for Ceuta Exchange Proposed

London, Dec. 21.

A proposal that Great Britain trade Gibraltar for Ceuta was made to-day by Vice-Admiral Cecil Vivian Osborne, former director of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, when speaking before the Near and Middle East Society.

Gibraltar would be untenable in the event of an Anglo-Spanish War, he declared, while Ceuta would be as easily defended as Gibraltar and in addition would offer hinterland sufficient for the establishment of an extensive aerodrome.—United Press.

freedom, would strengthen the hold of British imperialism and be a further exploitation of the India masses, who have already been reduced to the greatest poverty under imperialistic domination."

One of the problems the Congress has to decide is whether congressmen elected to legislatures under the new constitution shall accept ministerial office.

The working committee of the Congress will submit a resolution that this question shall be considered after the elections by a national convention composed of parliamentary congressmen and others.

It is proposed that the convention shall demand a constituent assembly, and shall determine how to oppose the introduction of the federal structure in the new Act.

Act Strongly Attacked

Dec. 27. An attack on the new Government of India Act was delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru in his presidential address at the Indian National Congress to-day.

They would not be parties to an imperialist war, he declared, and would not allow exploitation of the man-power and resources of India for such a war.

The basic policy of the Congress was to combat the Government of India Act and end it, and to resist in every way "the attempt of British imperialism to strengthen its hold on India and her people."

The only logical consequence of the policy of the Congress, he urged, was to have nothing to do with acceptance of office under the new Act. The real object before the Congress was to build up a powerful

WAGE INCREASES IN BRITISH TRADES

London, Dec. 22.

The advance in wages which will affect about 28,000 chemical workers in various parts of the United Kingdom will take effect from January 4 as the result of an agreement reached between Imperial Chemical Industries and various trade unions interested.

Adult male workers' wages will be increased by three farthings hourly, and the rates of piece-workers and female and juvenile workers are also being adjusted.—Wireless through Reuter.

Cotton Dispute Settlement

Manchester, Dec. 22.

Further details of the settlement which averted, at the last minute, the recent threatened strike in the Lancashire cotton industry, were revealed to-day.

In addition to the increase of 15½d per 2 to operatives and the additional advance of two shillings a week to certain lower-paid workers, it was announced by the Masters' Federation to-day that the increase would be extended to 40,000 other workers not covered in the recent negotiations.

Internal problems and reorganization of mills will be considered jointly by representatives of the employers and operatives with a view to removing difficulties which hinder development of the industry.

The original demand of the workers for the increase of fourteen per cent in their wages.

Meanwhile, from London comes the report that comprehensive new agreements have been reached in the garment-making trade, whereby 150,000 workers will receive substantial increases, totalling, in the case of women, approximately 6/- a week.—Reuter.

CUNARD-WHITE STAR SHIPS TO CALL AT DUBLIN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

The Cunard-White Star Line has announced that, beginning from April 10, 1937, Dublin will be a regular port of call for their vessels, and arrangements will be made for regular fortnightly sailings.—Reuter.

ECHO OF AIR DRAMA

London, Dec. 23.

An echo of the mid-air drama which intrigued the whole of France last Sunday was heard at the Bow Street police court to-day, when the French airwoman, Mlle. Schmeder, who crashed near a mill farm at Selsey, a fishing village in Sussex, on December 20, was brought up on an extradition warrant accusing her of attempted murder in France. The girl was remanded in custody for a week after a brief hearing.

The French authorities are seeking the extradition of Mlle. Schmeder on a charge of the attempted murder of M. Lallement, a young engineer-pilot, who was found staggering round a field on the outskirts of Paris last Sunday with a bullet wound in the neck.—Reuter.

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BITTER U.S. LABOUR STRUGGLES

Drive to Unionize Steel, Automobile Industries: Series of Walk-Outs

Washington, Dec. 21. Bitter labour struggles in the steel and automobile industries emerged more clearly to-day as the drive of the Committee for Industrial Organization to unionize both industries gained strength.

Leaders of the C.I.O. in the steel industry were already talking of a strike to-day while a series of walk-outs in the automobile "feeder" industries was beginning to affect production of the large Detroit factories. Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America and leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, prepared for his appearance before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee on January 11, when he will assert that the major steel companies have prevented union organization in their plants. The allegation is expected to give impetus to the mid-winter labour crisis.—United Press.

Steel Industry Unrest

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21. In the most spectacular development in the drive by the C.I.O. to unionize the steel industry, company union leaders in 42 steel plants to-day commenced "boring from within" to throw their organizations into the hands of the C.I.O. Observers regarded this as ominous as it was not believed management of steel companies would permit the wrecking of the company union plant without a struggle.—United Press.

Waterfront Agreement

San Francisco, Dec. 21. Shipowners and representatives of the Marine Firemen and Oilers Union, and Water-tenders and Wipers Association to-day reached a tentative agreement on all points in dispute.

CUBAN PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Havana, Dec. 23. Dr. Miguel Gomez, President of Cuba, to-day tendered an informal resignation from his post as the Senate met to consider impeachment charges against him. The Chamber of Deputies already had voted in favour of the President's impeachment, and it was generally expected that the Senate would take similar action.

A group of young attorneys, leading the bloc of 45 members of the lower chamber who defended President Gomez in the impeachment proceedings, held in chambers announced to-day the organization of a "Constitutional Orthodox Committee," pledged to resist military control of Cuba.

Dr. Gomez recently became embroiled in a bitter battle with the legislature and Army leaders over a proposed nine per cent. sugar tax bill, the proceeds of which were to be paid to the Army for the establishment of a rural school system. Both the Senate and the Chamber passed the bill, but the President vetoed the act when it was presented to him for signature. The Senate then passed the bill over the President's veto and the Chamber also is expected to re-pass the bill over Dr. Gomez' veto.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, Army Chief of Staff, led the attack on the President, indicating that he would become dictator of the nation "if the country requires such form of government." Dr. Gomez based his violent objection to the sugar tax bill on the belief that the rural school system planned by Army authorities would lead to a "militarized youth." A group of the President's supporters threatened violence to the Army Chief of Staff during a stormy session of the Chamber several days ago, but the trouble eventually was averted.—United Press.

Havana, Dec. 24. Senor Frederico Laredo Bru, a lawyer, has been sworn in as President of Cuba following the impeachment of Dr. Gomez on charges of endangering the stability of the nation, violating the constitution and coercing the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

RED OFFICIALS ANTI-GOD

Warsaw, Dec. 23. All officials of the Soviet Russian commissariat of foreign affairs must in future adhere to the anti-God movement, according to despatches received here, which state that this decision has been taken in consequence of an agreement reached between the Comintern, the Central Council of the Godless, and the foreign commissariat.

All persons connected with the foreign commissariat must in future belong to the Godless movement and those who are not yet members must join the union before January 1, 1937.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

during the current waterfront strike. The agreement is subject only to the ratification of the unions.

To-day's accord followed yesterday's settlement of the dispute between the ship-owners and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Mr. Thomas H. Plant, Secretary of the Waterfront Employers' Association, issued a statement to-day declaring, "These important achievements are behind us. I am hopeful that a settlement of all differences with other unions can be speedily consummated."

Mr. Harry Bridges, guiding spirit of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, left-wing unionist organization, warned against over-optimism. The agreements were negotiated during the absence of Mr. Bridges.

Five Burnt to Death in Plane Crash

Dallas, Dec. 23. A Lockheed Electric transport plane of the Braniff Airlines crashed on the shore of Lake Bachman during a test flight here to-day, following the installation of new motors. The plane burst into flames as it crashed, with the pilot and five officials of the air line being incinerated.

The list of those killed included Mr. Don C. Walbridge, operations manager of the airline; Mr. S. E. Perry, maintenance superintendent; Mr. W. T. Chambers, crew chief; and Messrs. Pascal Florence, Hubert Daane and Fred Sleeper, mechanics. Officials of the Braniff line stated that Mr. Walbridge was piloting the plane on a routine test flight when the crash occurred a short distance from Love aerodrome. The plane burned so quickly, they reported, that the occupants were unable to escape even if they had survived the crash.—United Press.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific refrained from voting on the agreement after Mr. Bridges visited the S.U.P. meeting.—United Press.

Arrests in New Orleans

New Orleans, Dec. 23. More than 300 striking seamen were arrested here to-day in a round up of loiterers designed to prevent further violence on the waterfront. Some estimates of the number of arrests placed the figure as high as 500. Nine policemen raided the seamen's hall where the sailors meekly submitted to arrest. At the police station they were jammed into cells, as many as 25 to one cell, while police were reaching a decision on whether to take the cases into court.

The arrests followed a series of violent outbreaks along the waterfront in which a Filipino mess boy, Bonifacio Corpas, and the chief steward on the freighter Hanover, Mr. Freddie Bernardo, received serious head injuries and were removed to a hospital. Several other persons were beaten, robbed and kidnapped along the waterfront.

Four of the strikers under arrest were charged with kidnapping. Seven ships are idle here with \$3,000,000 worth of perishable Christmas cargoes rotting in the holds.—United Press.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS TO STAY AWAY

Moscow, Dec. 25. Two noted Soviet Russian chemists, Messrs. Ipatyev and Chitchibabin, who recently left Russia for a scientific tour in the United States, have now decided not to return to the Soviet Union, according to "Pravda" which comments very indignantly on this breach of loyalty to Russia.

The paper declares that M. Chitchibabin has even accepted a post in a prominent armaments factory in a foreign country, while M. Ipatyev will work in laboratories of the Universal Oil Company.

As both scientists are members of the Soviet Academy of Science, measures are being taken to have them expelled.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

SOVIET ICE-BREAKER ABANDONED

Moscow, Dec. 28. The ice-breaker Sibiriyakov was abandoned to-day after becoming ice-bound in the Kara Sea off Arctic Island. The crew of the ship was removed to salvaging ships after four other ice-breakers had failed in repeated attempts to free the Sibiriyakov.—United Press.

LORD NUFFIELD'S GIFT FOR BLACK AREAS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Dec. 21. Another donation for the promotion of well-being and for the benefit of the distressed areas in Britain has been made by Lord Nuffield, the motor magnate, who recently endowed medical research activities at Oxford University with £2,000,000. Lord Nuffield has placed the sum of £2,000,000 at the disposal of three trustees who will have full discretion as to the use of the capital for the support of measures likely to aid unemployment in the distressed areas and for social improvement.—Reuter.

Advisers Appointed

London, Dec. 23. Sir George Gillett, Commissioner for the Special Areas, has appointed as industrial adviser, Lord Portal, who is a prominent industrialist and chairman of the Special Areas Reconstruction Association. He is one of the trustees nominated in connection with Lord Nuffield's £2,000,000 gift for the special areas.

Three other advisers appointed by Sir George Gillett to associate themselves with Lord Portal in this work are also closely connected with the conduct of industrial and commercial concerns. They include Mr. Frank Hodges, who was a member of the 1924 Labour Administration and formerly Secretary of the Milners' Federation. He now serves on the directorates of several important companies and is vice-Chairman of the National Fuel and Power Committee.—Wireless through Reuter.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EULOGIZED

St. Paul, Minnesota, Dec. 27. Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and one of the initiators of the Peace Pact which bears his name, yesterday eulogized the efforts of President Roosevelt in strengthening international goodwill.

"I am happy," he said, "to see the President of the United States accomplish a mission of peace in Central and South America."

"Such an example will do much to encourage other countries to work towards peace. I am persuaded that the heads of the most important world powers recognize that an armed conflict can have only one result, namely, a national disaster for the country which dares to provoke a war."

Mr. Kellogg added that he firmly believed that the United States would continue to do all in its power to maintain international peace.—Havas.

Queen Mother Suffers from Cold

London, Dec. 26. Queen Mary has a slight cold, and is confined to her room at Sandringham.—Reuter.

LARGE "DOLE" SURPLUS FUND EXPECTED

London, Dec. 24. The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee is at present examining the state of the insurance fund and it is anticipated that a surplus of £7,000,000 a year will be found available for disposal.

Employment is good and the income of the fund is consequently high and its expenditure relatively low. Following its usual practice when the surplus is in view, the Statutory Committee has called for suggestions.

The general council of the Trade Union Congress has recommended the abolition of the waiting week before benefit is paid, the increase of benefits, and the extension of the benefit period beyond the present 26 weeks.—Wireless through Reuter.

SAN VICENTE RUINED BY EARTHQUAKE

San Salvador, Dec. 21. Heartrending scenes were witnessed to-day in the town of San Vicente, in the interior of the Republic of El Salvador, which was completely destroyed by two severe earthquake shocks during the week-end, as survivors searched in the debris for missing loved ones.

The tremors, which were felt over a wide area, took a toll of 100 killed in San Vicente alone. No foreigners, however, were among the victims. It is estimated that the death-roll throughout the country exceeds 250, in addition to over 500 injured.

The President of the Republic, Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, personally led a rescue party to the devastated city as soon as he heard of its plight.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Sir John Bland-Sutton

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Dec. 21. The death has occurred, at the age of 81, of Sir John Bland-Sutton, the eminent surgeon.—Reuter.

Lady Constance Strachie

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Dec. 23. The death has occurred of Lady Strachie, widow of Lord Strachie and a descendant of Oliver Cromwell.—Reuter.

Mr. H. M. Richardson

London, Dec. 24.

The death has occurred, at the age of 60, of Mr. Henry Marriott Richardson, General Secretary of the National Union of Journalists.—Reuter.

Prof. Henri Dausset

Paris, Dec. 23.

Prof. Henri Dausset, noted French scientist who gained fame for his work in connection with short wave, ultra-violet and infra-red rays, died in Paris yesterday.—Havas.

M. Etienne Clementel

Paris, Dec. 26.

M. Etienne Clementel, a former Senator, died here to-day at the age of 72. M. Clementel was a former president of the International Chamber of Commerce.—United Press.

Dr. Theodor Wiegand

Berlin, Dec. 20.

Dr. Theodor Wiegand, president of the Archaeological Institute of Germany and a noted student, who is professor of Greek archaeology and art, died here to-day at the age of 72.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Senator Peter Norbeck

Redfield, S.D., Dec. 20.

Senator Peter Norbeck, progressive Republican of South Dakota, died at his home here to-day at the age of 66. Death was due to a heart attack following the weakening of his system by cancer.—United Press.

Mrs. Elsa Einstein

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Princeton, N.J., Dec. 21.

The death has occurred of Elsa Einstein, the second wife of Professor Albert Einstein, the eminent scientist and mathematician. Elsa Einstein was the daughter of Rudolph Einstein and thus her husband's second cousin.—Reuter.

Mrs. Benjamin Tillet

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Dec. 23.

The death has occurred at the age of 77 of Mrs. Benjamin Tillet, wife of Mr. Benjamin Tillet, the veteran Labour Leader. Mrs. Tillet, popularly known as "the mother of the dockers," was subjected to a long illness before her death.—Reuter.

Mr. Arthur Brisbane

New York, Dec. 25.

Mr. Arthur Brisbane, noted editorial writer for the Hearst newspapers and a journalist of distinction for 33 years, died at 5:30 o'clock this morning at the age of 72. Death occurred while Mr. Brisbane was sleeping under an oxygen "tent" under which he had been placed after a severe heart attack.—United Press.

Capt. Halsey Powell

Washington, Dec. 24.

Capt. Halsey Powell of the United States Navy died here to-day at the age of 53. His promotion, never assumed, to the rank of Rear-Admiral was recently approved by President Roosevelt. Death was due to ordinary thrombosis. Captain Powell formerly served as Naval Attaché to the American Legation in Peking and commanded the U.S.S. Pittsburgh when that vessel was flagship of the U.S. Asiatic fleet.—United Press.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Poole

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Dec. 22.

The death has occurred at the age of 67 of Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Cuthbert Poole, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., p.s.c. Maj.-Gen. Poole entered the Army in 1889, being promoted to the rank of Captain in 1899, and Major in 1909. He served in the "Tinch" Expedition, 1897-1898, and was awarded the Expedition's medal with two clasps.

Maj.-Gen. Poole acquitted himself with even greater distinction in the South African War, being mentioned three times in despatches, and receiving the D.S.O., the King's medal with two clasps, and other awards for valour.

He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1915, serving in this capacity during the World War during which he was mentioned seven times in despatches. He was made a member of the Legion of Honour. His last appointment was as General Officer commanding the North Russian Expeditionary Force. He re-

Foreign News in Brief

After lengthy deliberation, the Swiss Parliament adopted the 1937 budget calling for an expenditure of Swiss Frs. 527,000,000 and leaving a deficit of Frs. 40,000,000.

Industrial employment in the United States for the month of November increased by 58,000 workers while pay-rolls advanced by \$5,000,000, according to a report issued by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour.

Preparatory arrangements for a regular passenger and mail service by air between Rome and Addis Ababa have now been completed, according to an official announcement. The planes will fly regularly three times a week in either direction.

Eight persons were killed and 35 were injured as a result of the derailment of a crowded train on Dec. 21 near Oudshoorn, important agricultural centre in Cape Colony. The train was proceeding from Port Elizabeth to Cape Town at the time.

The Mexican Department of Interior has ordered the deportation of Senor Ramon Pujadas, representative of the insurgent Spanish government at Burgos, following a protest by the Spanish Embassy concerning Senor Pujadas' activities in behalf of the Spanish rebels.

The Lisbon correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph reports that the Portuguese government had concluded an agreement with Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways providing for regular airlines between Europe and the United States via Lisbon and the Azores.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. C. H. Bentinck, Minister at Prague, to be H.M. Ambassador at Santiago, in succession to Sir R. C. Michell, who is shortly retiring. Sir Joseph Addison, originally selected for this appointment, has resigned from the diplomatic service on the grounds of ill-health.

A law empowering the Polish Finance Minister to accept a French loan up to a limit of 2,600,000,000 francs was submitted to the Polish parliament and will be passed with special urgency. The finance committee has already been summoned to meet on January 2 and it is intended that the measure be passed by parliament on January 4 or 5.

While on her way to Emden with a cargo of 11,500 tons of ore the freighter, Afrika, of the German Atlas Line, sank on the Norwegian coast near Nordheim. In spite of the terrific storm the German vessel Friesland succeeded in saving 37 of the crew of 38. The fate of the Afrika's captain, who insisted on staying on board, is not known but it is feared he went down with his ship.

A further picturesque ceremony in connection with the approaching marriage of Crown Princess Juliana of Holland to Prince Bernhard zur Lippe-Biesterfeld took place at the Hague on Dec. 23 when the Prince swore loyalty to the colours after having been given the ranks of First Lieutenant in the Netherlands Navy and Captain in the Netherlands Infantry and cavalry by Queen Wilhelmina.

A sentence of five years in prison was meted out by the Paris Court to two Chinese on the charge of passing counterfeit £10 and £5 silver coins. Sentence was made at the hotel where the men lived resulted in the discovery of 1,067 false ten-franc coins and 2,018 five-franc coins. In addition to the prison term the accused were fined Frs. 100 each and forbidden to stay in France for a period of ten years after the expiration of their sentences.

retired from active service in 1920.—Reuter.

Viscountess Wolseley

London, Dec. 25. With the death to-day, unmarried, of Viscountess Wolseley, only daughter of Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, the title becomes extinct.

Viscountess (Frances Garnet) Wolseley, who was sixty years of age, was an enthusiastic gardener, and in 1901 founded the Glynde College for Lady Gardeners. She was organizing secretary to the Board of Agriculture for East Sussex (Wom.'s Branch) since 1917.

For some years she ran at Haywards Heath a school for instructing women in the management of small holdings for food production in their own homes. She published several books on gardening and country life.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

CHINA ASSOCIATION DINNER

Invigorating Address by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross:
Points of Interest to British Traders in China

By O. M. GREEN

London, Dec. 1.

The annual banquet of the China Association held at Grosvenor House last night was a most successful affair. About 180 members were present, a much larger number than at any dinner of recent years and all the arrangements reflected great credit on Mr. E. M. Gull, the secretary, who had sent out notices early and had been assiduous in arranging parties of friends at the tables.

The two principal guests were Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross; and with them Mr. F. H. Nixon, head of the Exports Credits Dept., Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Sir Sidney Barton, Lord Kennet of the Dene, Sir John Caulcutt, Lord Alness, Mr. A. C. Moreing, Mr. Sir Edward Crowe, Sir John Pratt and the Hon. Evelyn Fitz-Gerald.

After the toast of "The King" had been honoured Lord Winterton, the President proposed "The Guests," coupling with it the name of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. Lord Winterton began by referring to the co-operation between the China Association and an unofficial Committee of the House of Commons, of which he was chairman and Mr. Moreing hon.-secretary. He emphasised the desirability and value of such a Committee and thought that it had done good work, both in the interests of British trade with China in general, and in reflecting and drawing attention to the views of British bodies in China.

Largeness of British Outlook

Referring to the object of the Association as being that of maintaining British interests in the Far East the President emphasized the scope of this purpose. This he said, was as broad as that of the Government which viewed British prosperity not only in British terms, but in terms equally applicable to China and Japan and the Far East as a whole.

To this characterization he would like to add two observations, one being that it was just because of the largeness of the British outlook that the friendship and goodwill of the British Empire were so well worth having; the other being that in merging her conception of her own welfare in that of the general welfare, Britain had no intention of disavowing or renouncing her own interests.

That a contrary impression had been created by British policy in recent years might well be, indeed was, he thought, the case. Always after every Great War there had been a period during which an apparently renunciant spirit had appeared to prevail. But that was not the note of British policy to-day, and he thought it should be plainly said that no country could afford to make the mistake which Germany made before 1914 in its reading of British temperament, purpose and capacity.

After referring amusingly and appreciatively to other distinguished guests, the President paid a warm tribute to the work which had been done by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. He said that Sir Frederick had once more made it clear that the really good British expert was the finest expert in the world. The essential sanity and reliability of Sir Frederick's outlook upon Chinese affairs were characteristic of the best British minds, the elements which they displayed being, he thought, the best guarantee that in a world of fluctuation, change and danger Great Britain provided the most reliable and stabilizing element.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's Address

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross began by describing the origin of his mission. His Majesty's Government had proposed an expert investigation of the situation of China, with a view to drawing up some international plan for assisting her. He had been nominated as the British expert and the United States, Japan and France had been invited to nominate experts to collaborate with him.

Unfortunately for one reason or another, none of these countries were willing to do so and eventually he went out alone. But his objective remained as before, not merely to promote British interests, but to see what could be done to promote the stability and prosperity of China, in the interests of all the countries trading with China.

China's Financial Crisis

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross proceeded as follows:—

There are so many facets to the problem of China that one cannot

attempt to review the whole field on an occasion like this. When I left China last June a statement summarizing my general impressions was published in the press both over there and in this country. I will take it either that you read that statement, or that you equally do not want me to talk about it now. In my remarks to-night I will take that statement as the starting point and try and summarize the various developments which have taken place since then in two fields, viz: Government finances and British trade.

Though China looks very different, she has very much the same troubles as we have. When I first went out to China, there was an acute monetary and financial crisis. Owing to the rapid rise in the price of silver in 1934, China was faced with the same deflationary pressure as we were faced with before 1931, but in a much more severe degree. Prices fell sharply, credit had to be restricted, debts became difficult to collect, the banks became illiquid, Government finances were more and more involved, the adverse balance of trade increased, and monetary reserves were being constantly expended.

These problems are all connected but one must begin somewhere and the central problem is that of the currency. In regard to the currency, China adopted the same remedy as we were forced to do. In November of last year she decided to abandon the metallic basis of her currency and to adopt a managed paper currency based on foreign exchange at a value of about 1/2½d. to the dollar. It was a bold step and many of the foreign officials and bankers with whom I discussed the decision were sceptical of its success. They thought the Chinese people were so accustomed to the use of silver as currency that they would accept nothing else.

The First Banknotes

The Chinese ministers however were confident that the public would accept the change without difficulty, because it is natural to assume that the Chinese Government understands the psychology of their people better than any foreigner can. But I was fortified in this view by reading a memorandum on Chinese currency left by a distinguished Italian expert who visited China some time before me—I refer to Marco Polo.

Marco Polo gives an account of the currency system in China under Kubla Khan and explains how the great Khan "possessed the secret of the alchemists" as he caused notes to be made out of pulped mulberry bark. Apparently their colour was black, like that of many of the notes circulating to-day.

"When ready for use, this is cut into pieces of money of different sizes, but longer than they are wide. This paper money has a number of different denominations and the different number of official coins is authenticated with as much form and ceremony as if it were actually of pure gold or silver, for to each note a number of officials specially appointed not only subscribe their names but affix their seals also. This paper currency is circulated in every part of the Great Khan's dominions."

All his subjects receive it without hesitation because wherever their business may call them, they can dispose of it at once in the purchase of merchandise they may require. With it, in short, every article may be purchased. When any person happens to be possessed of paper money which from long use has become damaged, they carry it to the Mint where, upon payment of only 3 per cent, they receive fresh notes in exchange. Should anybody be desirous of procuring gold or silver, they in like manner apply to the mint and for their paper obtain the bullion they require."

Thus a gold or silver bullion standard seems to have flourished in China nearly 700 years ago. It would be interesting to discover why that system did not prevail when you first went out to China. Perhaps it was that the note issue was too closely connected with the mint and that the "secret of the alchemists" business was overdone.

New Currency's Success

However that may be, the currency reform introduced in November 1935 has worked with remarkable smoothness. The Government banknotes have been accepted throughout the country. Silver has ceased to be used as currency and has flown into the reserves of the Central Bank, where a large part has been converted into foreign currency reserves. Despite several serious attacks, the exchange has been firmly maintained, without any difficulty,

and the three Government banks have accumulated resources greatly in excess of those with which they started.

Much remains to be done, of course, to make the currency reform complete. In particular, the Central Bank requires to be reorganized as a proper Central Reserve Bank. The shares should be disposed of to the public, as and when possible, and the Board given as independent a status as possible. The Government announced their intention of doing this last November and an Expert Committee, assisted by Mr. Rogers of the Bank of England (to whose good work I should like to pay a tribute) has been engaged in working out the details of this reorganization. Their report is now before the Chinese Government and I am glad to see that the Minister of Finance, in his report for the 23rd Fiscal Year just published, refers to this Committee and expresses his strong desire that the new bank should be organized as soon as possible. I am sure that the reorganization of the bank on sound lines will do much to establish confidence in the currency solidly both in China and abroad.

Need of Balanced Budget

Behind the question of the currency is the question of securing a balanced Budget. The Chinese Government have not been able to balance their revenue and expenditure during the recent years of depression. In November 1935 they announced that steps would be taken to balance the Budget within eighteen months but so far as can be ascertained no very substantial progress can yet be recorded.

The net deficit is not large by European standards, but is very considerable in comparison with the fiscal resources of China. The budget can only be balanced by decreasing expenditure or by increasing revenues. The bulk of the expenditure is for public debt and military expenses; and in present circumstances it is difficult to curtail the charges under either of these heads. In these circumstances the Ministry of Finance is trying to increase revenues; but there are great difficulties in introducing new taxes, and especially direct taxes, in China.

British traders clearly cannot be expected to accept burdens from which their competitors are free; and there is likely to be any general acceptance of our tax and duties in the communities in China of direct taxation, the administration must be such as to ensure confidence in its fairness and competence. I can assure you that H.M. Government are fully alive to these points and will take them into account in any discussions with the Chinese authorities.

But they hope that British traders, and foreign traders generally, will not content themselves with seeking merely to perpetuate indefinitely the immunities which they enjoy, but will consider China's fiscal needs in a constructive spirit. It is no use criticizing the Chinese Government for not balancing its budget and at the same time refusing to accept the taxation necessary for that purpose. The prosperity of our trade and our traders in China depends ultimately on the solvency and prosperity of China itself. This question will, however, take time to settle, and in the meanwhile, China must rely mainly on indirect taxation.

Some Signs of Promise

On this side there are some promising signs. The improvement of business throughout the country should lead to an automatic expansion of the yield of existing taxes, without regard to new taxes. The Customs revenues already show distinct signs of such improvement. During the earlier months of this year, the yield was disappointing, no doubt partly due to the general depression and partly due to the extensive smuggling in North China. That smuggling has now been substantially reduced, owing to the measures taken by the Chinese Government to prevent the smuggled goods from penetrating into Central China, and each month since July, the Customs revenues have shown a steady and strong recovery which I have no reason to think will not be maintained.

This recovery would be still further assisted if the Chinese Government were to revise the present tariffs carefully so as to reduce excessive duties. I suggested this in the statement issued last June, and am glad to hear that the Chinese Government are now engaged in a revision of their tariff on these lines.

Need of Cheap Money

The position of the Customs revenues is of great importance as the budgetary problem would be eased if the Chinese Government could borrow on cheaper terms. They are at present engaged on a large programme of internal development and in the absence of foreign lending, they have been forced to raise internal loans to an excessive extent and at correspondingly high rates of interest. If it were possible for the Chinese Government to finance part of this development programme by means of foreign loans, not only would they be able to raise the funds

for this purpose much more cheaply, but by reducing the demands on the domestic market, they could finance their budget deficit proper out of real savings and could be able to raise domestic loans generally at a lower rate of interest.

Raising Credit

For this reason, one of the questions with which I occupied myself in China was the possibility of raising credit. Happily the loans secured on the Customs have always been fully honoured and, except in the event of a general cataclysm, there is no reason to doubt that they will continue to be fully honoured. This gives a basis on which to build. Unfortunately, the unsecured loans, and particularly most of the Railway Loans, fell into default during the period of civil wars and it seemed at first almost a hopeless task to tackle. But I urged the Chinese Government to do their best to arrive at settlements of these defaults on fair and reasonable terms, and I think that they deserve to be congratulated on the efforts which they have been making to meet their obligations.

No doubt, any settlement means sacrifices on the part of the creditors; when loans have been in default for ten or fifteen years, it is illusory to suppose that arrears of interest can be recovered in full. The sensible course is to write off what is irrecoverable and to get the service of the debt resumed in the future.

The British creditors, under the wise guidance of Lord Alness, have taken a broad view of the situation and I am glad to see that settlements have been reached, or are in prospect, of practically all the existing foreign loans. I hope that this may open the way to fresh borrowing both here and elsewhere for sound schemes of development.

Festina Lente

Meanwhile, I would urge the Chinese Government not to be too much in a hurry and to defer all but the most necessary schemes of development until resources can be obtained to finance them on reasonable terms. I know how anxious the Chinese Government are to proceed with a hundred schemes required to promote the welfare of the country; but it is better to go slow and restore the credit of China first than to overstrain their resources.

In this connexion, I should like to refer to another problem, the improvement of the public administration. The National Government are doing their utmost to promote this and I would like to pay a special tribute to the efforts which the Minister of Railways, Mr. Chang Kai-sung is making to put the railways on a business footing. Nothing could be more important for the future credit of China. But it will take time.

While I met many individuals in China, with a high sense of public duty, there is not the same tradition of public service in China as there is in this country. In fact, there is not the basis for such a tradition as the officials are not paid adequately nor have they any security of tenure. I hope that the Chinese Government will pay attention to this question and take steps to organize a Civil Service system under which the Government officials can be assured both of security and of adequate pay.

Use of Foreign Officials

In the meanwhile, I think the Chinese Government should make the full use of the services of foreign officials who are willing to come out and work for China. The Customs and Salt administration have been built up by foreign, and particularly by British administrators; and China has had no more devoted servants than they have been.

I am sorry to hear that proposals are under consideration which would reduce the foreign personnel in the Salt Administration, and I hope that the Chinese Government will not give effect to them. I am sure that it will not profit China to do so. Indeed, I think that the Chinese Government would be wise to engage the services of more foreign experts in other branches of the administration. For example, the foreign communities in China could be more likely to accept additional taxation if the assessment and collection of such taxes were entrusted to foreign officials and fair treatment was thereby assured. Some of our Inland Revenue officials might be spared for this purpose, and the Chinese Government could be assured of their efficiency.

In this connection, I would add a word also about the tendency in China to advocate the adoption of monopolies and other devices beloved by economic planners. I do not believe that these devices will be helpful to China. I doubt whether Government intervention in ordinary trade is very desirable in any country; but I am sure that it will not work well in China. Let the Government maintain stable conditions for trade and leave trade to look after itself.

On the Right Lines

I have dealt at some length with the financial and administrative problems of China because sound

currency and sound credit and stable Government are the basis of trade activities. I have mentioned some points to which I attach importance, but in general I believe that the Chinese Government are working on the right lines and I am convinced that the fundamental conditions for the development of trade are present in China to-day.

To turn to trade questions, the currency reform had an immediately beneficial effect on the economic situation. The adverse balance of trade was immediately reduced and I believe that China is now a creditor on current international account. The re-adjustment of the exchange encouraged exports and internal trade and discouraged imports.

The figures for the first eight months of 1936 as compared with 1935, show a fall of imports by \$62,000,000 or 9 per cent; an increase of exports by \$97,000,000 or 28 per cent; and a reduction of the adverse balance of trade by \$159,000,000 or just over 50 per cent.

Moreover, the reduction in imports has been effected, almost entirely, a large reduction in the imports of cereals and other foodstuffs which China should be in a position to produce for herself. During the first eight months of 1935 China imported cereals and wheat flour to a value of \$126,000,000 during the first eight months of this year the imports of these commodities were valued at rather less than \$44,000,000 or roughly one-third of what they had been in the preceding year. This has left all the more foreign exchange available for imports of manufactured goods, and apart from cotton piece goods, the volume of imports of manufactures has, generally speaking, remained stable or increased.

This is the right economic trend, for China should be self-supporting in staple agricultural products but needs to import manufactured goods. And this tendency should continue. The recent harvest has given China a bumper crop, fully 30 per cent greater than last year's production, and this applies not only to cereals but to cotton and other products.

As a result China should be able to dispense still further with imports of agricultural products which she can produce at home and should be able to expand her exports of these commodities with beneficial effects to her purchasing power at home and to her imports of manufactures.

While the British Empire taken as a whole has a larger share of the trade with China than any other nation I am sorry to say that the United Kingdom has no longer its old place as the most important exporter to China. In fact, according to the Chinese Customs statistics at present available, the exports from the United States, Germany and Japan all substantially exceed those of the United Kingdom.

The Customs statistics, naturally, do not include smuggled goods; and if account is taken of this factor, it seems probable that Japan's position is even more favourable than the statistics show. In regard to cotton piece goods and other similar articles, the advantages which Japan enjoys are such that it is natural that she should obtain the bulk of the trade in such consumption goods.

Importance of Capital Goods

But there is a change taking place in the nature of Chinese imports. Cotton goods in 1929 represented nearly 15 per cent of total imports but in 1935 represented only 3 per cent. Iron and steel and manufactures, including motor cars and aeroplanes, amounted to 12 per cent, in 1929 but had risen to about 25 per cent, in 1935. This tendency is likely to continue. The Chinese demand for cotton piece goods is more and more being supplied by the Chinese themselves.

On the other hand, Chinese imports of machinery and other capital goods are increasing and, on the whole, ahead it seems improbable that China can supply her requirements in this field except by importation. There is an immense amount of railway construction and development of public utilities and electric power plants now going on in China. These are precisely the exports which the United Kingdom should be in a position to furnish.

Very encouraging, therefore, to find that even in these classes of goods we are losing ground, mainly to Germany, but to some extent also to Japan. During the first nine months of this year, China imported no less than £12,000,000 of iron and steel, machinery, vehicles and other manufactures of iron and steel. Of this £12,000,000, we supplied £2,000,000, Germany £2.4, U.S.A. £2.3 and Japan £1.9 million. But nearly half of the goods we supplied were due to special non-competitive orders from the Boxer Fund; and Germany and Japan are both increasing their shares substantially where the orders are competitive.

Credit Facilities

China is not in a position to purchase capital goods for cash, and credit facilities are required. As regards new railway construction, these credit facilities ought to take the form of long term loans as it is

impossible for any railway, however well operated, to be able to repay its capital cost in ten or twelve years. I have already referred to the desirability of such long-term loans being raised, when the credit of China enables it to be done on reasonable terms.

In the meanwhile there are many contracts, not only for railways and rolling stock, but for public utility equipment and machinery of all kinds both for Government departments and municipal enterprises and private concerns, which can be financed by means of middle term credits. The schemes need careful study and economic planning, but I was struck with the energy with which such equipment was taking place and the amount of business which Germany had been doing successfully in this. This is a point to which I drew attention in my Shanghai statement; and I am sure that you will have welcomed the action taken by Mr. M. Government in sending out H. Kirkpatrick to represent the Export Credits Guarantee Department in China.

We have in our financial resources a means which should be used to assist our trade, and I can assure you that the Government is most anxious that these facilities should be available to help through sound schemes. The Export Credits scheme is run on a strictly commercial basis and does not constitute a subsidy to our exports, but within the limits of commercial risks it has available a machinery which should be of great assistance. I am sure that we all wish Mr. Kirkpatrick success and we hope that his recommendations will lead to an increase of British exports.

What Traders Must Do

But the Government cannot undertake to create trade. It is for the traders themselves to get business. In this respect I think that we might well take a leaf out of the German book. I think that the success of the Germans in getting orders in China is not merely due to low prices or long credits; it is due also, and perhaps primarily, to the energy with which they establish contacts, work out proposals and follow them up. Their energy and enterprise in this respect is one we must imitate. I would like to see closer co-operation between all the British interests concerned—manufacturing, merchanting and banking—to keep our position in the market.

I should also like to see the closest possible co-operation with the Chinese. By co-operation I mean that we should establish direct contacts with the Chinese wherever possible; that we should combine with the Chinese in financing large scale propositions and that British interests should be ready to work together with Chinese interests in reorganizing businesses in which both are interested.

Study of Country Essential

But I also mean something wider than this. Too often I noticed a disposition on the part of British business men in the Far East to disregard the developments now taking place in China and to treat them as if these were of no concern of theirs. I venture to think that this is a mistake; and that the men who will trade most successfully in China in the future will be those who are in closest touch with the changes of political and social sentiment and the broad creative impulses which are remoulding China to-day. You must study the underlying conditions of the country and learn to understand them as a basis for business.

China needs advice and assistance in her development, and I believe that honest and disinterested advice tendered by persons in whom confidence is felt will be more useful than any diplomatic representations. I believe that our business can only be maintained if we send out representatives who are prepared to co-operate with the Chinese in that spirit.

Without disparaging the very valuable work done by older men—for example, Mr. Calder Marshall and Mr. King at Shanghai to whom public spirit we are all indebted—I think that this requires young men. I believe that you would be wise to trust the judgment of the younger men who are holding responsible situations out in China. And I should like to see our manufacturers strengthen their present organizations out in China by sending out more young and energetic men.

It may seem to them that this is a waste of money to-day, when they are in many cases so busy with domestic orders. Our internal boom however will not last forever, and the time will come again when we will want export orders. It is therefore very important to maintain our organizations and our connections in China, even at a time when competition is so severe that this may seem unprofitable. Trade to-day with every foreign country entails some risk and I believe that the risks in China, for properly prepared schemes, are no greater than in many other countries. I am glad to see that the Federation of British Industries has set up a

Special Committee on China to follow developments.

Political Risks

There is one aspect of business in China which is probably in all our minds—the risk of political troubles. Inside China, this risk is at present small. The National Government has now established its authority throughout the whole of China. The recent agreement for that purpose with Kwangtung and Kwangsi marks a great step forward, and I hope that it will lead to closer contacts between Hongkong and the mainland. The Communist or bandit trouble is now confined to a few remote districts and peaceful development, which is the only cure for communism, both in China and elsewhere, is taking place throughout the vast bulk of the country. The internal situation, therefore, is more satisfactory than it has been for many years. The external situation is more clouded. On this I can only repeat what was said by the Foreign Secretary on November 5:

Relations between Japan and China were, not long ago, such as to give rise to some anxiety, but I am happy to say that there have been definite indications lately of a distinct easing of the tension. Discussions have been going on at present between the two Governments on questions outstanding between them. There appears to be ground for hoping that the revival of the normal relations will be avoided. His Majesty's Government earnestly trust that this will be the case. The solution of the matters under discussion will be reached which will put relations between the two countries on a stable and friendly footing.

I think that we must pursue our business on this assumption.

Japan and Great Britain

In this connection I should like to say a few words about Japanese policy in relation to British interests in China. Doubtless you have been worried by signs and portents in North China. I think that there is a tendency in this country to exaggerate the risks that these involve. Japan is certainly interested in closer economic relations with China—and particularly with North China—but H. M. Government have received most positive assurances that the Japanese Government have no desire to prejudice British interests in China; that they will give no support to any attempts to break up the Chinese Maritime Customs; and that they have no desire to claim special tariff privileges in China.

There is room in China for both of us. Japan can certainly beat us in the supply of ordinary consumption goods but there are other aspects—particularly the supply of capital—in regard to which we can do more than Japan. I believe that there is a growing recognition in Japan that the stability and prosperity of China offers the best solution for Japan's own economic difficulties and I hope that in the end we may find it possible to co-operate together with the Chinese Government in the reconstruction and the development of a united China.

China's Great Future

In conclusion, I am definitely optimistic about China. I believe that, given a period of peace and good Government, China is going to be one of the biggest and best markets for our manufactures; and that we must be prepared to nurse that market even at some cost, pending its development. We have to face keen competition from two skillful and industrious neighbours—Germany and Japan—who for various reasons, understand us. We can have very little hope of supplying China with fully manufactured "consumption" goods.

Our standards of life and cost of production are too high to enable us generally to supply manufactured goods to a low price market. Our job in China—if we are to be successful there in the next decade or so will be mainly concerned with equipping China with all ways, electric light plants, waterworks, ships perhaps, and the other major mechanisms of modern life which are the foundation or forerunners of a country's industries.

This will all take great skill and striving on the part of our people out there; and ability and willingness to build United Kingdom. So many of the trade will be necessary. But it calls also for a very much broader and bolder outlook on our part towards the rapidly changing pattern of that great area we call the Far East. On taking a still longer view I am convinced also that the people of a developed and productive China will offer a far greater market for us than her present poverty-stricken population can ever do.

So we can, if we will, play our part first during the foundation period by helping to equip China and second in the later period by supplying those better manufactures of ours which always find a sale in a well-to-do market. I hope that the British manufacturers and merchant firms and the banks in China will co-operate closely to that end and the British Government will do what it can to assist.

I feel that I have already talked too long. But before I sit down I should like to express my thanks not only to the China Association for their hospitality to-night, but to all the

BRITISH AVIATION PROGRESS

"Constant Speed" Controllable Airscrew Improved: Proposed Atlantic Seadromes

FROM OUR OWN AVIATION CORRESPONDENT

London, Nov. 29.

Three Air Ministry tests, successfully piloted by the Bristol "constant speed" controllable airscrew point to very pronounced improvement in "stepping-up" the performance of aeroplanes.

Put briefly a "constant speed" airscrew resembles an infinitely variable gear in a motor-car. It permits the engine revolutions to remain always at the most favourable figure.

With a fixed-pitch airscrew aeroplanes cannot be run at constant speed under the changing conditions of flight. Consequently if their pitch is such as to give the best climb, it will not give the best speed if it is set to give the best speed it will not give the best take-off. The controllable-pitch type of airscrew, which is now in use all over the world, was introduced to improve the conditions under which the engine is called upon to work; and now the new British invention appears fully to have solved the problem.

Hydraulic Control

Preliminary work with the new Bristol airscrew, the patents for which are those of Mr. H. S. Hele-Shaw, has been satisfactorily completed and flight trials are in progress with a Mercury VIII engine installed in a Hawker Hart aeroplane. Between August and October of the present year three official 50-hour type tests were successfully undertaken and spinning tests have also been satisfactorily completed at Farnborough. Reports show that the airscrew is extremely smooth in operation and that the difficulties which were met during the early part of the development period have been surmounted.

The airscrew is hydraulically controlled, the normal oil supply of the engine being used. A small three-cylinder pump maintains the necessary pressure in the system. The blade roots are rotated about their axis by a servo device consisting of a double-acting cylinder and piston upon which the oil exerts its pressure. When the pressure is exerted on one side of the piston the blades assume a finer pitch and when it is exerted on the other side they assume a coarser pitch. The oil pump is in turn controlled by a centrifugal governor and this is subject within limits to an over-riding control worked by the pilot of the aeroplane.

Operating Advantages

For engines not fitted with superchargers one of the chief advantages of the constant speed airscrew is greater efficiency climbing speeds. By reducing the pitch of the blades, the drop in engine revolutions and consequent reduction in power is avoided. At great heights, also, the constant speed airscrew reduces the loss of power. For supercharged engines the constant speed airscrew possesses even more marked advantages.

The object of the over-riding control is to give the pilot the power to obtain special results from his engine. He may, for instance, speed up the engine revolutions in an emergency such as might occur in aerial combat. Or he may wish to reduce the engine rate and so to cruise at full throttle, a condition for minimum petrol consumption for brake horse power.

The Shadow Scheme

In the controversy between Lord Nuffield and the Air Ministry, it will be remembered that the so-called "shadow" scheme of construction adopted by the British Government came in for criticism. Sir Philip Sassoon, Under Secretary for Air, explained the purpose of the scheme this week at a meeting of the Conservative Association. The basic idea is the danger of any factory being wrecked by an air raid:

The destruction of one, or even several links in the chain of "shadow" factories during war, said Sir Philip, would not dislocate the whole chain of production.

The development of our air expansion scheme coincided with the period British commercial and banking representatives in China for the kindness which they showed me in China. In my discussions with them as to their difficulties I often felt that I could not do much to help them directly, but I kept in mind their representations and did what I could to give them support as and when opportunity occurred. I shall continue to do so, so far as I can, now that I am back here.

Sir Sidney Barton who received a very warm welcome, drew interesting comparisons between Abyssinia and China and gave an account of life in Addis Ababa.

He also referred to recent changes in the status of the China Consular Service, striking a note of regret at the diminution of the specialized and expert character of the service which the change would entail.

of unusual progress in the performance and design of engines and we were now getting "formidable" machines that opened up a new development in aircraft design and technique.

At present there factories are being used to do a certain definite job—a certain quantity of engines are being needed for our expansion scheme—but it is entirely a peace-time job.

During war it will be perfectly possible to make arrangements and allocations of work and production between these factories so that the destruction of even several links in the chain will not dislocate the whole chain of production.

Replying to the charge that the Government had been dilatory in their rearmament (which he did not admit) Sir Philip claimed that we had actually scored by starting when we did.

It so happened, he said, that the development of our expansion scheme in the Air Force co-incided with a period of great progress in aircraft designing. By being able to take the full opportunity of that progress we had been able to provide our squadrons with much better and much more formidable machines than if we had started earlier.

How good these aircraft were was demonstrated by the fact that so many foreign nations were anxious to secure examples of them, although they might have to wait a very long time.

Sir Philip said that, without being unduly optimistic, he thought the building up of our Air Force was going very well.

Airman Into Seaman

With the increasing use of huge flying-boats, it has become necessary for an airman also to learn seamanship. An interesting account reaches me of the work in this respect of Air Service Training Ltd., Hamble, near Southampton, where 100 air captains of Imperial Airways are studying seamanship and the management of big flying-boats under all conditions of wind and water.

At the course lasts for four and a half weeks; and after that the pilots go on the regular air services as first officer and thus gradually build up that fund of experience which is part of the equipment of the modern air captain. When the pilots first go to Hamble they spend a week in learning sailing and general seamanship in a 10-ton ketch under an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve. They also learn the handling of a dinghy and of a motor boat; the use of Admiralty charts and of tide tables, the methods to be adopted when navigating in strange harbours, the rule of the road at sea and the various kinds of signalling used at sea. The full course takes 100 hours and of this 32 hours are spent in flying seaplanes and flying boats.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

1937 PREDICTIONS

By BULBUL

The year 1937 is about to dawn on a world wondering with interest and anxiety what it will bring after the year 1936—one of the most epochal of this century. This wonderment is not based on an unhealthy interest in the unnatural or the superstitious but mankind's groping to guide human affairs by predictions just as the sailor anticipates the weather and the farmer his crops. To our aid comes Old Moore's Almanack, that curious survival of prophetic literature in England which has reached venerable years and now claims to have left the farmhouses where it told of fairs and farming information and covers the entire British Empire with a million or more readers. This venerable publication lays claims to remarkable predictions during the course of its existence, and there are few major events which have failed to attract notice. Probably the Almanack is not quite so reliable as it used to be. Throughout thousands of cottages and farms in England at the end of last century, Old Moore's fame was recognized for it not only carried much instructive information in the way of good agricultural homilies like "A swarms of bees in May is worth a load of hay" but its records of murders, shipwrecks, disasters made it an impressive and fearful authority on things to come.

In recent years, however, Old Moore, who was always a sour and doleful individual, has grown a little more cautious. The growth of communications, education and the development of a healthy scepticism of the powers of prognostication, have cramped the old man's style. His precision has been a little undermined for everybody knows that with thousands of ships at sea a number are bound to be wrecked. Some of his critics, too, might point to his inability to predict the changed course of the recent royal matrimonial romance in Europe, while in these sceptical times when he remarks that an outsider will win the Derby readers demand to know more than a few signs. A good quotation of the odds would make his authority more acceptable. Anyhow, Old Moore still speaks to his million or more readers and he is as good as anybody else in lifting the curtain for 1937—the year of Human Redemption—and all he charges is one penny a copy.

January opens with a dark and entirely inaccurate note for which his sense of patriotism can be offered as an excuse. A famous statesman will die, the British Registrar-General will report a decline in the birth rate, and there will be a "tightness" of money—something fairly obvious after Christmas. Sir Oswald Mosley is to resume his activities and an execution will produce further agitation against capital punishment. Old Moore also takes a look into criminal possibilities and predicts a startling swindle. The gloomy note marks the February record. A slump in the building trade and more unemployment coincide with interest in the "distressed areas" which will produce a rebellious young politician at an English by-election. Old Moore does not place much faith in the stability of the American financial situation which will cause the President considerable difficulty but firm action by President Roosevelt will remedy it. A society divorce case will create interest while the Labour Party will be split by differences which will result in the loss of a leader. Politically, things are bad in February for Far Eastern tension coincides with unrest in Greece, Egypt and Spain, which indicates that the Spanish war is far from over. The prophet also foresees a railway disaster in the North of England.

March will be up to standard with floods, accidents, landslides and other calamities characterizing the turbulent nature of the month. Boring for petrol in England, plans for a Trans Atlantic air service and the production of new film of startling originality are some of the

constructive features, but the Far Eastern tension will develop and diplomats of Britain, Russia and the United States will be kept busy. One of the few surviving figures of the Great War will be "gathered to his fathers." Old Moore shares company with Mr. J. H. Thomas in Budget information for he says large sums for arms will leave nothing for the penny post or to ease income tax assessments. April, too, is a gloomy month with its usual budget of calamities but Anglo-Russian relations will improve through the return in Russia to a parliamentary system of Government. Scotland Yard is given attention by the prediction of a ghastly murder. Although a change will take place in the Cabinet, better times are in store for the Government; towards the end of the month, however, the Government candidate will be defeated in each of two by-elections, and Old Moore ascribes their defeat to the activities of an important newspaper which will demand Britain's withdrawal from entangling alliances. Needless to say, the re-armament programme will mean busy times for dockyard workers "when April blows his horn."

May will be another unhappy month, with train and steamship accidents during Whitsun. Old Moore foresees the loss at sea of a great ocean liner, but is confident that the heroism displayed by certain individuals will save many lives. The month will be an uncomfortable one for bishops of the Church of England, for one of them, who is not named, is to die. M. Leon Blum, the French Premier, will be placed in another difficult situation, presumably as a result of the anxieties which countries still on the gold standard will experience. Efforts to protect the safety of one of the European Dictators will be re-doubled, for strangely enough some wholly irresponsible people are to threaten him in May. A growing popularity of cruises within the British Empire will be noted when adverse rays of exchange make Continental holidays out of the question for those of ordinary means. In June, better times are in store; the police, for instance, will be credited with the wholesale arrest of a number of crooks of the confidence variety who will arrive in London in June, while a West End police court will be greatly concerned with the misdoings of certain members of the Younger and Giddier Set. A record-sized Derby crowd will be stunned at the sight of an "outsider" beating the rest of the field—but Loyds are not mentioned as quoting any odds on the race at this date. Ever in keeping with the times, the hoary old prophet foresees proposals for a fast steamship service between Ireland and New York, with Galway the focus for an air service to any part of Europe.

A keen student of the daily press, Old Moore sees two newspapers campaigning for an Empire policy, with no Continental commitments in July. England, France and Russia, however, will become more closely allied, with the two former countries joining in a note of protest over an incident involving the navy in the Mediterranean Sea. The result will be a state of extreme tension in no less than three capitals, but a satisfactory conclusion will be reached through the efforts of two of the Powers. More border incidents in the north will call for a strong note of censure from the Japanese. The BBC will no doubt be surprised to learn that it will be puzzled by a new invention in the radio field, and that it will submit a report to the War office in this connection. August will see further disturbances in the political arena; the United States, for instance, will grow anxious over the relationship gradually building itself up between Japan and the Philippine Government, while the League will be "feverishly busy." Somewhere in the Pacific zone, many are due to lose their lives and a lot of property will be damaged in an earthquake. Signs of trouble will make themselves apparent in Egypt, while things will not be too smooth in Ethiopia, which has yet to settle down under the authority of R-m-e. Deaths this month will

include those of a prominent politician and a popular novelist.

Fine weather during the holiday season is about the best he can do for September, although the rising generation will be pleased to learn that flying for the ordinary man will be brought within their grasp when a new baby plane is brought into being. The air also has its part in the list of September accidents however, for the crashing of an airliner into a house, with a subsequent heavy loss of life, will give rise to the question of aerial navigation along certain "air-channels" in congested areas. The other "Disaster of the Month," also entailing a sad loss of life, will involve a yacht, the crew of which will apparently be caught napping in a sudden squall. The political world will be silent. Not so in October, however, for China will be brought into the line-light, and Old Moore will be sorely disappointed if it does not fall to pieces quickly as a result of the Japanese policy of penetration. In the Colonies, a scheme will be evolved for a Confederation of South Africa involving the linking of the Union of South Africa with Rhodesia and other parts of Africa over which the British flag now flies. Sensations will be caused when an inquiry by the Law Courts will bring to light an intricate system of espionage, and this will be rapidly followed by the discovery of an air service for wholesale smuggling into Britain. Australian news will not be so happy, for a movement in West Australia for secession from the Commonwealth will grow stronger.

As cheerful as ever, Old Moore foresees the death of a number of prominent Englishmen as a result of an influenza epidemic in November, with consequent bad results in the business world. Guildhall Dinner speakers will be optimistic in tone, and will reassure the country with regard to Britain's policy abroad. The toll of life caused by accidents and disasters in 1937 will be further augmented when a "super-cinema" catches fire—and, despite the whole-hearted efforts of the entire Fire Brigade concerned, a number of people will be killed. The whole web of the Law of Britain will suffer a shaking-up when one of the great amusement industries will call for a Commission to be appointed to examine the Law and make a report on the large number of obsolete statutes. A unsatisfactory state of affairs will exist in the sphere of unemployment, and a movement calling on the Government to assist emigrants to reach the overseas Dominions will grow in favour. Finally, Old Moore reaches December, but he shows no signs of weakening in his grim spirit of prophecy. Bad weather, unrest in the political world, defalcations of State Club secretaries, and a food riot in the north of England all came in for honourable mention. Prominent deaths will include an English scientist, an English politician, and a noted figure in the Church. Old Moore sees an advance in pantomimes, for television will play its part in this delightful Christmas feature. New regulations will go into effect relating to the South African franchise, with a consequent state of unrest prevailing among the black races. Not only will a big financial company fail without warning, but the publishing firms will begin to feel the "pinch," losing many of their readers to the radio, motoring, and the cinema.

And as Old Moore concludes his foreword, which is a little brighter than his predictions: "Our message is one of hopefulness, and just as Napoleon said that every soldier carries the baton of a field marshal in his knapsack, so, in our opinion, every one of us carries the germ of happiness in his own heart." Which is a pleasant sentiment for a Happy New Year.

SQUADRON-LEADER the MARQUESS OF DOUGLASS and Clydesdale, A.F.C., has been appointed to the general list of the Auxiliary Air Force, with the rank of Wing Commander, on relinquishing command of No. 602 (City of Glasgow) Bomber Squadron. The appointment was announced in the "London Gazette." Lord Clydesdale, who is 33, is the eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. He has been Conservative M.P. for East Renfrewshire since 1930. He was chief pilot of the Mt. Everest expedition in 1933, and is also well-known as an amateur boxer.

THE PAST GLORIES OF FOOCHOW

Tea Trade Greatly Shrunken from Clipper Days: City Being Rapidly Modernized

By W. LEWISON

Foochow is eminently a city of past glories.

The great days of the tea trade and the Clipper ships have gone, never to return, and there seems to be nothing likely to take their place. At the height of its glory, 70,000,000 pounds of tea are said to have been exported in one year; to-day 4,000,000 pounds is considered a satisfactory season. As the administrative capital of the province and an important educational centre, it still takes rank as the largest city in Fukien, but its trade is negligible and the inhabitants are poor.

The city has undergone certain improvements in recent times; the old walls were pulled down in 1929 and several broad streets have been constructed. It even possesses an automatic telephone system. But while it has lost most of its former picturesque quality, it fails to make a really modern impression. Yet the change in its appearance is really remarkable, when one remembers that little more than ten years ago wheeled traffic was totally unknown in Foochow. And proof hereof is the comparatively small number of bicycles one sees in the streets—especially striking to the visitor from the north; for the bicycle is only just now beginning to come into fashion.

The streets seemed to me rather noisier than even usual in Chinese cities. For some of the large shops have a curious form of musical advertisement; small orchestras are hired to sit in the shop front and discourage loud, if not sweet music, to attract, one presumes, the music-loving customer. Anyhow, when several such orchestras are playing at one and the same time in neighbouring shops, the din is quite terrific.

Foreign Residential Area

Immediately across the river from Foochow to which it is connected by a famous ancient bridge lies the island of Nantai where the residences and businesses of the foreign community are situated. This foreign settlement—for such I must call it from its appearance, though actually it is nothing of the kind, being directly under Chinese administration—is full of memories of the good old days: palatial houses, a very pretty church to seat nearly 100 people, a well kept cemetery full of historical associations and the names of the great pioneers of the tea trade, a large club—much too big for the present shrunken foreign community—and a large recreation-ground where one can still see the traces of the former race-track. To-day it is a golf course from where one gets a fine view of the surrounding hills. One of these is called typically "Dizzy's Nose" because of its resemblance to the profile of the statesman, a name that at once gives the date of Foochow's palmy days.

To obtain a full taste of the days of the past one must get that famous old-timer, Mr. "Sherry" Brand to take one round and listen to his store of anecdotes and reminiscences. Tea merchant, architect, undertaker—to name only a few of his varied activities—he is said to have made and lost several fortunes. Now in his 73rd year he has become one of the institutions of Foochow, having just celebrated the 50th anniversary of his residence there.

Most Successful "Failure"

Among the numerous spiteful portrait sketches with which Somerset Maugham repaid the universal hospitality that he met with during his travels in China, is one of Mr. Brand entitled "The Failure." All one can say is that if after his busy life which has left its mark on Foochow, Mr. Brand can be called a failure, then it would be interesting to know what Mr. Maugham would call success.

Another famous resident of Foochow whom I met was Admiral Sah Chen-ping, the "Grand Old Man" of Fukien. In the early 'twenties he was for a short time Minister of the Navy, in one of the northern governments and up to ten years ago was governor of Fukien. Though now in his 75th year Admiral Sah is still hale and hearty and lives the simple life in complete retirement, all by himself, (he has no family round him) busily engaged in charitable work such as rebuilding the villages destroyed by Reds and other bandits.

This work entails much travelling in the widest parts of the province, but the admiral is used to hardship from his life at sea. Nor has he anything to fear even from the most desperate bandits, such is the high respect in which he is held all over the province. The admiral who speaks excellent English and is proud of having served for three years in his youth in the British navy, is a simple cheerful soul, a typical sailor-man.

I should not like to say for certain whether conditions in general have greatly improved in Fukien, since the Central Government has obtained control of the province. From what I saw and heard I am inclined to believe that there has been a marked advance, but cannot ignore that many residents do not share this view. The previous government was that of the 19th Route Army which earned high praise from all foreigners, wherever it had been, for its good discipline, honesty and progressive ideas.

These virtues, though fully admitted, seem to have evoked no admiration among the obstructionist people of Fukien who were not sorry to see the last of the Cantonese invaders. For the 19th Route Army shook them up very badly out of their customary torpor; they were forced to build roads at high pressure, to widen their streets and clean up their cities, while banditry was suppressed with ruthless but successful, ferocity.

The standards of progress set for its successors, the present administration, have therefore been unusually high, which may partly account for any unfavourable comparisons. In road construction however, the province is far going rapidly ahead under the energetic direction of the Commissioner of Reconstruction, Mr. Chen Ti-cheng, the man who built the Chekiang-Fukien highway. For the rest, the Fukien officials, with whom I spoke, stressed the difficulties of rapid progress owing to the poverty of the province and consequent financial stringency, caused by the maladministration of previous régimes.

Imposition of Provincial Duties

On this same ground they defended the imposition of provincial revenue taxes on imports, in addition to the ordinary Customs dues, which is presumably a distinct breach of treaty. It was said that the Fukien provincial government had offered to cancel these taxes, if the Central Government would make up the difference. This I gather, the latter did not see its way to do, so that in Fukien to-day these illegal taxes are still being levied.

There is a proper bus service between Foochow and Amoy which does the trip, about 180 miles, in nine hours. The road is excellent, and I did it in a car, lent me by the Commissioner of Reconstruction in the same time as the bus, but stopping for three hours at various places en route; the car at times was doing well over forty miles an hour.

We stopped at Highwa, the centre of a fruit-growing district, which I need scarcely say, as we were still in Fukien, has its own particular language which nobody on either side can understand. Here, for the first time, Mandarin failed me and, as my soldier escort from Foochow was equally unable to make himself understood, I was forced to resort to the written character.

Then there was the little town of Leyang prettily situated on an inlet of the sea. The tide was out, and sticking out of the mud were hundreds of slabs of stone. Conversation carried on mostly by means of gesticulation. I must admit, with an elderly gentleman whom I mistakenly took to be one of the more intelligent inhabitants, seemed to confirm my guess that these curious-looking stones were tombstones and that this was a graveyard that had been encroached on by the sea.

What they were was nothing of the kind, but were oyster beds each of which belonged to a separate owner, I still do not see what those slabs of stone had to do with oysters; but after that I desisted from conversation by means of gesticulation; for if one could make an oyster bed out of a graveyard, it seemed a highly dangerous method of exchanging ideas.

Our next halt was at Chanchow, a very ancient city and once the most important in the province after Foochow, but now shorn of its glory by Amoy. Its chief interest are the two very famous ancient pagodas mentioned, I believe by Marco Polo as the "pagodas of Zuanyton" which are constructed entirely of stone.

The architecture of the towns and villages through which we passed on this day's ride seemed very familiar to me, but it was the little time before we could place it. At last it came to me: it was of the same type as you see in the Straits Settlements. Nor is this to be wondered at, seeing that it is from this coast district that the Straits draw most of their immigrants who sooner or later return to their homes here, bringing back with them the ideas they have picked up abroad.

Shoe on the Other Foot

I must, however, add that a certain Fukien patriot to whom I suggested this view did not agree with me. He

asserted that it was just the other way about. It was from these people that Singapore and the Straits had taken their architectural style. I am scarcely able to believe this, as cities such as Amoy and Chuanchow thirty years ago had no three-storyed buildings and colonnaded streets which Singapore has had for well over a century.

We arrived at the end of the road about 4 p.m. and then had to embark on a launch. When I set out on my travels it had been fixed intention of traveling strictly to the dry land and eschewing the sea altogether, but as Amoy is on an island, there was nothing to be done and I had to forswear my intentions. Nor was it the only time I had to do so. A short bus ride across the island brought us to the city.

PROVINCIALISM AMONG FUKIENESE

In my previous articles I have tried to give some idea of the narrow provincialism—provincialism would not be too strong a term—of the people of Fukien, together with their violent dislike of anything foreign and resistance to all attempts at modern improvements.

This attitude was strongly in evidence again at Amoy where some of the officials, Nanjing appointees from other provinces, remarked on the difficulty of getting into touch with the people of that city, and where my Northern servant was treated with suspicion and hostility as a complete stranger.

One of the first things that strikes the visitor on his arrival in Amoy is the absence of any kind of steam or motor ferry between the city and the island of Kulangsu, although the distance between the two is less than that between Hongkong and Kowloon and although Kulangsu has been a treaty port for nearly 100 years. It is not that a ferry service has not been tried, but the boat people simply will not permit it. They all come from the same district, Tungshan, and are almost as bad extortioners as the notorious boatmen of Malta. Some time ago a powered ferry was actually put on the run by an unusually bold mayor, whereupon the mob attacked and seized it and ran it ashore after killing the engineer. Since then no further attempts have been made to run a ferry.

Power of Sampan People

To the same class of story belongs the famous pontoons and draw bridge belonging to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire which caused endless trouble and repeated riots abut ten years ago. It is a fact that when a steamship came alongside the pontoon, the drawbridge was not allowed to be lowered on to her deck, until all the passengers had left, i.e., had descended into sampans, to be rowed with the crew of strokes across the few intervening feet to the shore. Such was the power of the sampan people.

This is now ancient history, more or less, as the pontoon and frontage have been taken over by the municipality, while B & S. have a modern wharf and godown further down where the steamers are graciously permitted by the boat people to go alongside and discharge their cargo directly on shore, though not, as it was removed, without having to pay an annual "permit fee" to the labour unions.

By far the most important business at Amoy is the export of labour to the Straits and the Dutch East Indies (but not to Formosa) which is carried on chiefly in British ships. The labourers have practically to sell themselves to certain banks and recruitment firms, for the cost of their passage and other expenses. For the first years, they have therefore to work for nothing. It is the wages of these immigrant labourers that constitutes the prosperity of Amoy and other towns of the Fukien coast.

The city is said to have over 180,000 inhabitants and is the second largest in the province. The population is much better off than that of Foochow, and the standard of living is very high, an ordinary coolie's wages averaging as much as 75 cents a day. Nevertheless, except for the modernity of these immigrant labourers and a very fine and well kept Chungshan park, the city has little to recommend it and struck me as dirty and very untidy, the streets being covered with litter. The work of the 19th Route Army seems to have been completely washed.

Dentists Flourish

Judging by the number of dentist shops which one saw, one next to the other in the main street, dentistry would appear to be the most flourishing trade, perhaps due to Chinese influence. When I was there dentists as they are called, varying in age from four to 24 were holding up all traffic in the streets and levying a collection "for the war against Japan in Sui-yuan." Most of them, I noticed, were wearing rubber shoes of the kind specially manufactured in Japan for the China market, while from the pavements shopkeepers whose windows were well-stocked with Japanese goods watched these proceedings with smiling approval.

The island and settlement of Kulangsu is a different place altogether. I was greatly taken with it. The town is built on the slopes of a steep hill and is like a miniature Hongkong crowned by the palatial grounds of the British Consulate which dates back close on a century. I might, however, add here that in future H.M. Consul will no longer, as hitherto, be the Senior Consul, the Japanese having just recently raised their consulate to the status of a consulate-general.

This well-managed little community of about 40,000 souls is at the same time a miniature, and if I may dare to say so in Shanghai parlance, better-run Shanghai. It, too, is an international settlement, governed by a Council of three Chinese, three foreigners and two Japanese. But, unlike its bigger sister, it still enjoys the advantages of a Mixed Court, and is not in financial difficulties, while kidnapping is totally unknown, although no less than 32 millionaires are said to reside on the island.

Kulangsu was opened as a Treaty Port in 1842, but did not become a settlement until 1903. According to the story I was told, about that time the Japanese indicated their desire to seize it as a concession, whereupon the Chinese rushed round to the American Legation and offered it to them. The latter, with their usual self-abnegation, refused the embarrassing offer and suggested making Kulangsu an international settlement. This story I must say, has a suspicious likeness to several others that were told me about other similar excellent harbours on the Fukien coast.

Mu Tsai Problem

The Kulangsu Council will, I imagine, be looked on with high approval by Lady Simon and others. For at the moment it has just taken the delicate Mu Tsai (slave girl) question in hand. Pina, as she is called in Amoy, the registration has been made compulsory of all such girls in every household who are not closely related to the family by birth or marriage. All owners of such girls who are not in possession of legal certificates will be liable to prosecution, after the end of this year.

When I called at the Municipal offices, they were turning up in swarms to register. I did not hear that any such measures had been or were being enforced in the Chinese city of Amoy.

There has been in existence on Kulangsu for some time a refuge for slave girls, founded by a philanthropic Chinese. It has over 100 inmates who have run away from their owners and for whom husbands are found as soon as possible. As the keeping of slave girls is formally forbidden by Chinese law the owners have no redress. Unfortunately, funds have run very low and the poor girls are in rather a bad way, though the wife of H.M. Consul and other charitable ladies are doing their best to help them.

When, in the innocence of my heart, I expressed surprise that with 32 millionaires on the island such an excellent institution should be short of funds, I received the interesting reply that quite a number of the girls had run away from the households of these same gentlemen, who were therefore about the last people likely to support the refuge.

Their Beneficent Slavery

I have no intention of entering into this still much debated question, but will only mention two points made by a foreigner who has first hand knowledge of the Mu Tsai question. In his opinion about 20 per cent. of the girls were really badly treated, but the remaining 80 per cent. were probably much better off than they had ever been in their own families before they were sold, where they were mostly half-starved, ill-treated bondages. He also believed that in recent times there had been a great general improvement in the treatment of the slave girls, less due to the efficacy of the laws of China—which are, in fact, very laxly enforced—than to the general education of public opinion on the subject.

The Japanese, as I have said, are represented on the Council, but I understood that they take no interest in it, except in immediate Japanese questions. The Formosan trouble-makers are handed over to the Japanese police of whom there are altogether 100 on Kulangsu and in Amoy city, but what happens to them afterwards nobody knows. The whole Amoy question which is such a nightmare to the inhabitants of Fukien Chinese and foreigners alike, I will leave for a separate article.

Previous articles appeared in these columns on December 16 and 23—others will follow from time to time.

Numerous Japanese friends of New Germany in Tokyo have collected ¥ 200,000 for the building of a home in Tokyo which will bear the name of "Wilhelm Self Home" in commemoration of the late German Ambassador to Japan. German members of this association are now looking for a suitable location for the projected building, which is to have meeting rooms, a library and club facilities.

BACKGROUND TO SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR

Radicalism at the Helm: Rebellions and General Strike of 1934: Internal Confusion.

By Dr. HERBERT BLOCK
(Concluded from Last Week)

The influence of the Church was largely responsible for the results of the elections in November, 1933. At that time the country was governed by the Catholic Party for more than two years. The first republican enthusiasm was gone; many mistakes had been made and the great depression made itself increasingly felt in Spain. A new election statute had been enacted by the Left; it turned out to be to their disadvantage and the Rightist Centre parties won the elections. The "Caciquismo" had been mobilized, and in addition, the women had become a considerable franchise by the Republicans and under the influence of the Church, they gave their votes to the Right.

The Leftist government of Senor Azana resigned to be followed by successive governments of Rightist Republicans. The Catholic Popular Action Party of Senor Gil Robles, the biggest group in the Cortes, and the monarchist parties (Alfonsoists and Carlists) refused to take office under the Republic, but the Radicals were unable to govern properly. They lacked a firm parliamentary basis, since they were a minority government, dependent on the goodwill of the Right, and they lacked integrity.

The Leader of the Radicals, Senor Alexander Leroux, and most of his partisans, considered their office as a means of getting rich quick—a ship-owners who had a claim against the National Treasury of little more than 100,000 pesetas was induced to claim millions instead, and all would be enriched. There was the affair of Mr. Strauss; the highest office-holders of Spain promised him a licence to open a gambling resort, although gambling is prohibited officially—he oiled the palms of the office-holders till he had spent his fortune; then he was sent away empty-handed. The profits of the affair were shared by higher-ups.

Though these scandals were uncovered only in the winter 1935/36, they were whispered about before in well-informed circles. Not on account of such affairs was the Radical government overthrown, but because they were unable to govern. They were fully satisfied to turn the clock back, to undermine agrarian, educational and social reform. Nothing else was done. When in September 1934, a new crisis occurred, the parliamentary basis of the government was broadened. The Catholic Popular Action Party sent ministers into the cabinet, assuming responsibility for the government.

Rebellion of 1934

Though this move to the Right was unavoidable under parliamentary government, it roused the Left and people believed a new dictatorship was coming. A general strike was proclaimed, and all over the country uprisings occurred, and in two places they grew into open rebellion. In Catalonia a Leftist government was in power and they feared that Catalonia's autonomy, granted in 1931, might be rescinded. Besides the social and the cultural tension, Spain is pervaded by the centralism of Madrid and the centrifugal tendencies in the Provinces. There was a movement in the 17th century to sever Catalonia from Spain with French assistance. In the 19th century Catalonia speech, literature and traditions were revived, and the idea of Catalanian autonomy was repugnant anew. Many reasons for Catalanian separatism exist. In part, the Catalan movement belongs to the general European movement of re-awakening nationalism which led to the unification of Germany and Italy and, belatedly, to the creation of the new states of Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1918/19.

As elsewhere, the movement gained strength from its crude and brutal suppression by the Madrid authorities—the more so, since Catalanian autonomy appealed to the strong individualism of the Catalans, that very individualism on which Barcelona became the centre of Spanish anarchism. Economic complaints were added—the Catalans liked to argue that their rich country and peopled by industrious workers was exploited by the poor but powerful and oppressive Castilians. The Castilians might have answered properly that reality, it was the whole of Spain which was exploited by Catalonia, the centre of protected and subsidized Spanish manufacturing industries, by means of exorbitant prices for Catalan goods.

The other centre of rebellion, in October 1934, was Asturias la raya (Red Asturias), the coal-mining district. Spanish mining was passing through a severe crisis for it is very uneconomic; since the seams are thin and often broken modern mining machinery cannot be employed. The existing mines are the product of protection which was first introduced in 1895—through this influence production grew to four times its former size, in no more than three years.

During the World War, coal mining was expanded still more; followed by a severe depression. Government-owned or government-subsidized enterprises, especially railways, were compelled to use Spanish coal, increasing their costs and their demands for subsidies. Railway tariffs generally are intolerably high, since the expensive mountain railways are little used. The poor financial position of coal-mining naturally was reflected in miserable working conditions. There was also much unemployment. The "mineros" became the advanced guard of revolution.

Their foremost weapon is dynamite which, then as now, is used by them in civil war, with great ability and courage. Two years ago the rebellions in Asturias and Catalonia were suppressed by Moors and foreign legionnaires. Terrible cruelties were committed by both sides, but though the Asturias were defeated, their will was unbroken. They considered the unsuccessful rebellion as a successful dress rehearsal. They kept guns, rifles, and ammunition for revolution to come in abandoned mines where one could find them.

Aftermath of General Strike

The general strike of October 1934 had most unfortunate results. Employees were called upon to resume work; those who did not show up were dismissed and government partisans were substituted. In February 1935 new elections were held and the Popular Front won the majority. Those employees who lost their jobs 1½ years before and who suffered for their political convictions, asked to be compensated.

The politicians had to give in. Although they were aware of the economic waste involved, they could not do otherwise from the political point of view. A statute was, therefore, enacted to restate the employees dismissed 1½ years earlier, in addition employers were legally obliged to pay the employees who were forced on them, compensation for wages lost through their dismissal.

While such pressure was put on employers, the elections also were followed by a general movement for wage increases. The demands were sometimes quite unreasonable and were maintained by extreme syndicalists, even against the moderate working-class opinion and sometimes terrorist means were employed. The syndicalists believed that their time was coming and that their confused revolutionary ideas would soon be realized—to ruin business enterprises was to them a means to that end.

Thus one strike followed the other unrelentingly, undermining economic life, hitting hard the workers themselves who did not know how to support their numerous families. Although one could see starving strikers break down in the streets, the fight went on, partly from fear of anarchist guns, partly from that typically Spanish fanaticism—a mixture of self-willed dogmatism and ruthlessness against one's self and against others.

Azana Government

This state of things might not have been quite so intolerable, if Senor Azana and his friends had known to govern. But Azana's government behaved like a poor horseman on a mad mare. Unamuno sometime ago accepted the saying of a Spanish priest: "A Spaniard wants to occupy the place of a leader, he does not want to lead; he wants to be President, he does not want to act as President." Unamuno adds: "What we call deeds, are deeds we dream of; thus, our deeds are words, words, words."

Azana's government dreamt. It began its career by proposing to publish a popular edition of the Spanish classics; they also started other useful business, but they proved unable to carry out social reform in an orderly and legal fashion. Perhaps it was too late, but certainly, the authorities could just as little deal with the excited masses as the moderate leaders of the trade unions. The peasants occupied the latifundia illegally and redistributed the land among themselves. The industrial workers terrorized their employers.

The government was unable to deal with such momentous events and they even were compelled to condone open illegalities in order not to estrange their radical confederates in the Popular Front.

The Revolutionary General

With the authority of Spain's legal government on the decline, a counter-movement arose, converging from different parts. There were the reactionaries proper whose age-old privileges were endangered. There were businessmen whose existence was menaced by wage demands and who were disquieted by the spread of anarchy. There were those who

sympathized with the Left, but wished for the maintenance of order. And there were those who really wished to change the government of Spain, either for political or for ideological reasons.

To the latter group belonged adherents of the monarchical form of government and the fascists of Primo de Rivera. While the fascists a short time ago were a diminutive minority in Spain, they quickly gained new adherents, since the Popular Front began to consider all its enemies as fascists. In the months following the Leftist victory at the polls, young fascists became dangerously active; daily clashes of political enemies occurred and a new vendetta arose: for each political murder by one group one of its members had to pay with his life. While the government was helpless the generals entered the scene.

The revolutionary general is a re-occurring feature of the last century of Spanish history. Whenever the political situation seems to be hopeless, a courageous general begins to clear away the talking politicians and to establish by force of arms a truly soldier-like government—clean, energetic and non-partisan. As soon as such a general achieved success, he was immersed in the whirl-pool of politics—those financial powers who assisted his campaign, got the upper hand and the general finally became their plaything and instrument. By violence, he conquered, to violence he must submit.

Such were the typical events of Spanish history from Espartero to Primo de Rivera the Elder. Will General Franco escape the fate of his fore-runners?

The civil war in Spain has not yet come to a decision. This is really surprising for the generals this time have prepared their rebellion with a carelessness unparalleled in Spanish history. In anticipation of coming events, fortifications had been built in 1934 and 1935 in the mountains surrounding Madrid. General Mola had made a special study of the tactical problems involved in a march on Madrid.

Before the rebellion actually began, contracts were concluded abroad to secure a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition. The technical equipment of Spain's army was rather poor; military aviation was backward; there was a lack of heavy artillery and tanks; the use of poison gas was unknown; the training of the army was deficient and the men were unreliable. But the arms supply from abroad enabled the rebel generals to set off technical and tactical superiority against the numerical superiority of the government forces. In addition, the rebels were assisted in their first onslaught by the lack of unity inside the camp of the Popular Front, which was comprised of liberals and pink and carmine socialists, communists and moderate and radical anarchists. Even the Catholic Nationalists of Biscaya joined the Popular Front for being given Basque autonomy. There was much discord in this union and even near the battlefield, rivalries could not be stopped.

Internal Confusion

There was a lack of mutual assistance between the different organizations and it was difficult to decide about the distribution of arms or minor tactical problems—unexpected benefits were conferred on the rebels by their enemies. Behind the front lines, differences naturally were still more acute and they actually resulted in fights. The socialist Union General de Trabajadores (U.G.T.) representing moderate working-class opinion, tried to hinder the terrorism advocated by the more radical Confederacion Nacional de Trabajo (C.N.T.) and the Federacion Anarquista Iberica (F.A.I.).

After the bloody terror practised by the rebels in Badajoz, anarchist elements tried to shoot prisoners kept in the Madrid model prison, but members of the U.G.T. protected the prisoners and declared they would rather die themselves than tolerate murder. A few days after the outbreak of the rebellion, the bourgeois Leftists lost whatever influence they had and their leader Azana was helpless as a cork dancing on the turbulent waves. He had hoped as the newly-elected President of the Republic to find a Prime Minister of his own, and to carry out the programme of the Popular Front, so far as he advocated it. He probably expected to frighten his more radical confederates to acquiescence by threatening them with a coalition of his own group and those of the moderate Right.

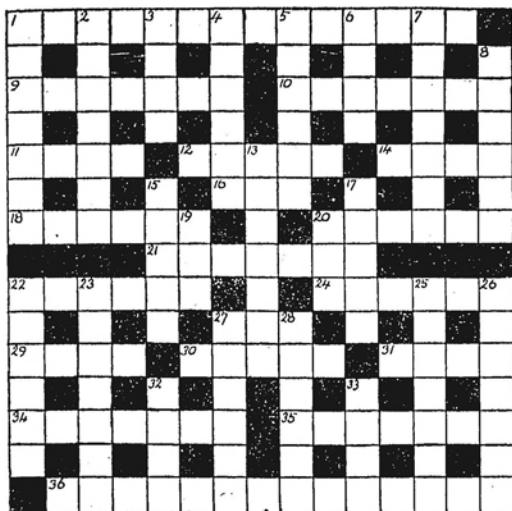
This plan was wrecked. In the stormy events following Azana's election, the extremists gained the upper hand and Azana was powerless since his group of liberal intellectuals was useless for the battlefield. Those who had to fight the war and who were followers of socialists, communists and anarchists, insisted that their own leaders should form the government.

Reforms in Catalonia

Only in Catalonia which up till now has not suffered much from the war, (Continued on page 555.)

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

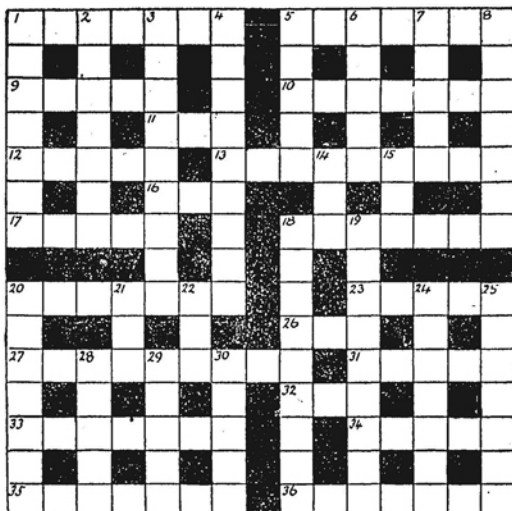


ACROSS

- 1 The tanner's quarter in an English munit (two words)
- 9 Caricaturist of Victorian days (two words)
- 10 Normal
- 11 One of the U.S.A.
- 12 Red Indian
- 14 River of Italy
- 16 Cut
- 18 It may be a pain or merely fancy, but it makes me stern
- 20 A whole ship or part of one
- 21 Frightened to death
- 22 Cup
- 24 Thank an African for charges
- 27 Materialists generally find this occurs in an accident
- 30 This little creature occurs in a Shakspearean play
- 31 Island of Scotland
- 34 Not the desired direction for progress
- 35 A reverie is comic
- 36 Sweet in evidence when the recent agreement about the Dardanelles was concluded (two words)

DOWN

- 1 Presumably they often get draughts in this part of an inn
- 2 For this sort of attack you want help in a circle
- 3 Trees
- 4 Shelter
- 5 Little pigs make a noise in the distance
- 6 This Scottish play tells I am not yet hatched out
- 7 A drug
- 8 A ship of olden days
- 13 This score in a game is singularly rare, and the purist in language would say it was thus comparatively impossible
- 15 Enlarge in one direction
- 17 A palindromic title
- 19 A bit of diplomatic action
- 20 To acquire a backward sheep
- 22 This insect advises a tribe to run away
- 23 Fillet
- 25 The idea suggests a fish with the characteristic of the cuttle
- 26 Alarm about one letter makes this a special charge
- 27 A great Empire-builder
- 28 "Parted" (anag.)
- 32 This formed part of Noah's ark
- 33 Part of a ship or port



ACROSS

- 1 An article in wear is a good one
- 3 Disordered
- 5 One fruit from another
- 10 Put a philosopher on for a disciplined body
- 11 A failure
- 12 The ring to hold the bull
- 13 Those who come after him may clean something
- 17 This may be seen in woods, and grown in fields
- 18 "Silent C" is
- 20 Unvalued
- 23 When tired of walking he might take himself curtailed
- 26 Sailors often go to this word
- 27 By 30 down
- 32 A fellow turns to it
- 33 This changes when it is over
- 34 The field
- 35 This may be fitting for a little gentleman about part of his body
- 36 Hint, including scrambled eggs

DOWN

- 1 Epithet for a voluntary testator
- 2 A gas
- 3 A deer ran to this
- 4 An entertaining place by the way
- 5 Our head may turn to it
- 6 A saucy antic
- 7 A low part is lower
- 8 Fish
- 9 Marriage
- 14 This I can see when in Rome
- 15 This net has fourteen lines
- 18 This results from the motion being negated
- 19 Apparently once again after, and now spreading
- 20 This may protect the head of the private, or hurt the head of the ruler
- 21 A depression on the way?
- 22 This gin is the limit
- 24 A sailor in the distance is friendly
- 25 This concludes the sale
- 26 An animal starts to shrink
- 30 This can only be followed by day

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF DECEMBER 23, 1876.

The Foochow "Herald" says that a missionary of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, on his way up the river recently, noticed that the boatmen who were coming down from Yenching were unusually impudent, and only in calling out to him with opprobrious epithets, but in exclaiming, "You ought to be killed," and "If you go to the upper prefectures you will get your head cut off." When he came into this neighbourhood of Yenching he was met by a messenger who informed him that the magistrate wished him to delay his entrance a little while so that he might first inform the magistrates and the local magistrates of Foochow have issued a stringent proclamation against the practice of female infanticide. It provides that all parents guilty of destroying a child shall be punished according to the law against the destruction of descendants, which it seems provides 60 blows and a year's imprisonment.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF DECEMBER 24, 1876.

While more willing perhaps than any other people to seek their fortune abroad, Englishmen have a marked propensity for transplanting their old customs and old sports to their new home. They play cricket even under the sultry sun of India; they have horse races alike in Canada or New Zealand, in Hongkong or Barbadoes. In default of foxes, they hunt kangaroos in Australia and in default of either, they hunt paper in Shanghai, and have even organized an imaginary fox which the hounds follow as much as if the real animal were before them.

But to no custom do they cling more readily than to the Christmas festival. "Christmas comes but once a year," and that is a good reason for making the most of it, which certainly we in Shanghai show no disposition to overlook. The stores are filled with toys for young folk, and more finished and costly presents for their elders. Business establishments are closed; and all the world makes holiday. Coolies carry Christmas trees to be seen in every street, and the evergreens assumes the proportion of a distinct industry. The hills round Ningpo are laid under contribution, and holly, and our halls and dining rooms are decorated in a way not unworthy of the old country. The dinner tables suffer by comparison. Decidedly the national propensity to celebrate every event by a banquet, is not weakened by the fact that the good cheer will abound; and hearty toasts will be drunk to the "old folks at home" whose customs we copy. And it is well that we should perpetuate these celebrations.

Kindness, hospitality and friendship are promoted by such genial meetings and memories are awakened and cherished which are perhaps too apt to lie dormant amid the drive and worry of our daily life. It is well that we should cast aside for a brief space the anxieties of business and we believe no people possess the faculty of doing so, and "going in" for enjoyment while they are about it, more thoroughly than do the foreign residents in Shanghai. We wish our readers, therefore, a Merry Christmas, with a full conviction that nowhere will Christmas be more heartily celebrated.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF DECEMBER 25, 1876.

The decorations of homes and public buildings with evergreens and flowers, real or artificial, is recognized as indispensable to the full enjoyment and realization of the festive season, and the time-honoured custom has been well observed in our model Settlement. Churches, private residences, homes and ships, are now draped with seasonable beauty, and present an effective contrast to what we were accustomed to see in familiar places a few days ago. More particularly is this the case of the churches, which have all been decorated by their respective congregations in a manner which speaks for commendation for the taste, patience, and labour bestowed by those who have had the work in hand.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF DECEMBER 27, 1876.

An extra Paper Hunt was given on Christmas Day, by Messrs. E. G. Low and S. Walker, and the weather being bright and warm, it attracted the largest number of riders and spectators on similar occasions for several years. It being computed there were upwards of 100 persons assembled at the finish. The start was made at 10 o'clock, Bungalow, from which a direct line was made for the Hwangpo River, the foreshore of which was skirted until reaching the Parada. The paper then led in as straight a line as possible to the Jesuit's College, leaving which, and after some little creek in finding the proper bridge, a tidal creek was safely crossed; the paper next led to the Fung-shan creek, the very narrow course alongside of which was followed for some distance, the track for home being then taken the finish being opposite the Meritane. It was an excellent run throughout the pace at times being very fast; but as one of two checks occurred, the field were enabled to keep well together, and this usually close, affording a pretty sight to the spectators. There was nothing more than usually difficult in the leads to be taken, but nevertheless several riders' ponies were seen at intervals, and it is regrettable to have to record another serious case of a rider being thrown, and sustained a fracture of the collarbone. The winner was Mr. McLeod, on Pow-wo, and that for the heavy weights by Mr. McLeod, on Nivrod.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF DECEMBER 28, 1876.

Two very beautiful windows have been placed in the South aisle of the Cathedral, the one by the late Robert Reid, M.P. "They represent" "Joseph making himself known to his Brethren," and are executed by Messrs. Tavers, Barraud, and Messrs. of Earl Street, London. In richness of colour and simplicity of design these windows have

A Country Diary

Dec. 22.—Our Village had a thrill this morning, and I feel I should record this incident because it is so unusual in China. A stranger from another village had apparently looked upon the wine when it was warm... fell off the little stone bridge spanning the creek... and emerged soaking and mud-besmeared just as I from one direction and John-Willy from another, came upon the scene. John-Willy raised the alarm in no uncertain voice and within five seconds the village street was like an overturned hive: men, women and children swarmed like bees: the unfortunate wretch staggered on his way and would have gone... but he could not escape that queer sense of "what is right" which is inherent among Chinese countrymen; they may be poor and mean but a sense of kindness still burns within them. Out of the mob came two village stalwarts... grabbed the poor wretch by both arms and led him back shouting as they went "bring clothes." From scores of open doors villagers poured out bearing a motley array of garments; even John-Willy with great presence of mind brought a small pair of Boy Scout pants, which, proving quite inadequate for the occasion, he first used to wipe his nose and then folded round his neck like a muffler. Grandma had a regular field day: what she didn't say about men and the houses was hardly worth saying. I thought she overdid the bit about the turtle's egg, but that is merely a matter of taste. The victim was stripped... Coram publico... redressed and sent upon his way, by now a sorry and a sober man. Truly it seemed to me that tender hearts can beat beneath the toughest of exteriors.

Dec. 24.—Christmas comes but once a year, so I may be excused if I describe a pantomime which takes place on my lawn almost daily. For the information of the young I should say that a pantomime is really "a dramatic representation by actors who only use dumb show." Hence the advantages of a pantomime produced by birds. As follows. Enter Village Idiot (played by myself) ambling across lawn distributing food musical effects from the Bulbul-Blackbird. Enter in the trees, Exit V.I. Enter Chorus of Sparrows dressed as choir-boys with fairly clean collars; they grab food, squabble and fight. Enter Villain dressed as a Redbacked Shrike who breaks the rules of pantomime by saying "Ha-ha, Ha-ha" as he pulls at his magnificent moustache. Enter Sparrows hastily. Enter Fairy Queen disguised as a Dove; pirouettes in centre stage and does everything but sing (Business as usual): Villain approaches and is just about to seize her... when Blackbird enters after the manner of Young Lochinvar coming out of the West: (business) Shrike attacks Dove; Blackbird dashes at Shrike, the latter disappearing through wings with a final "Ha-ha." Dove rolls head, puffs out chest and suddenly flies upward as if doing trapeze act. Blackbird strikes an attitude and with a series of shrill squeaks says as clearly as if he had enunciated the words: "She is won! we are joined over bank, bush and sear; they'll have five seeds that fellow, youth young Lochinvar." Scene changes: clouds roll by, sun comes out, day breaks in all its glory and unexpected flowers take shape. Crested Mynahs and harlequin-arranged Meppies come rolling over the grass registering "here we are again..." And so this really-true pantomime is ended.

no rivals in the Cathedral. They have the genuine warm tint of ancient enamel, and the workers so long desirous of attaining, and the expressions of the faces are varied and admirable. The inscription reads as follows: "To the Glory of God, and in affectionate remembrance of Robert Reid, M.P., late of Shanghai. Deceased 30, March 1875. This window is erected by his brother David."

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF DECEMBER 29, 1876.

From Ningpo.—The Chinese are greatly interested at present in the fate of a theatrical troupe which is endeavouring to perform here, but to which the officials show hostility. They say that the troupe under the city wall, and the Chinese crowded to see them in great numbers; so great, in fact, that they could not all get in, and many disturbances in consequence. The people, accustomed to free admission to theatrical performances in Ningpo, did not like being shut out when they were willing to pay. Accordingly they began stoning the place, and a proclamation was immediately issued by the officials closing the theatre. This left the lessee a heavy loser as he had expended money on fire and insurance, and with the members of the troupe. It is reported accordingly that he has come to terms with a foreigner, who has bought a piece of ground and is erecting a theatre in the foreign settlement, at which the performances are to be resumed. It is difficult to see on what ground they are going to prevent a foreigner hiring a Chinese troupe to give performances in a house belonging to himself, and a Chinese troupe an entrance fee if they choose to go in and look on.

In Parenthesis

No Consideration
"Ex lad, thart ugly."
"Well, that's noan my fault. Ah can't help me looks."
"Noa. But the could stop at hoam!"

Same, Only Different
Waiter—"Zoup, sir? Zoup? Zoup?"
Hungry—"I don't know what you're talking about."
Waiter—"You know wat hash is, sir? Well, zoup is looser."

Reason Enough
"There's one encouragement about trans-Atlantic flights."
"What's that?"
"A flier knows that no matter where he comes down, he'll land on page one for a day or so anyway!"

The Reason Why
Two Negroes bought a watch. It went nicely until one day it stopped. They took it to pieces and found a dead fly inside.
"Man, what do yo' expect," said one, "de engine driver's daid!"

The Reproof
A very harassed mother had occasion to reprimand her young son, aged four, whereupon he turned to her and said:
"My daddy hadn't ought to have married you, if you are going to treat me like this."

Funny?
DONALD: "My mother's awful funny."
UNCLE: "Why?"
DONALD: "Well, when we have mince pie or frosted cake she asks if I want some; but when we have spinach she just gives it to me."

A Conscience?
PULLMAN Conductor: "What are you doing with those towels in your suitcase?"
Passenger (with presence of mind): "Oh, they are some I used last time I was on the train, and I had them washed and brought them back."

Aha!
"IGNORANCE of the law," said the judge at a certain crisis in a case, "is no excuse for violation of the law."
"May I ask, your Honour," asked the prosecuting attorney, "whether your remarks are directed at the defendant or his lawyer?"

The Perfect Spouse
Mme. Rosa Panselle, the opera star, relates that it has taken her 10 years to find the ideal man for a husband. She adds that Mr. Carl Jackson meets with every one of the requirements which she stipulated. These were that he must be a man with complete understanding and tolerance; he must be trusting; he must not be a member of my profession but a business man, and must possess a business of mind to enable him to put up with the conditions which a professional woman's husband must meet; he must be a man I can look up to; he must be romantic and very sentimental. But nothing is said about the cut of the wings he should wear!

BACKGROUND TO SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR

(Continued from page 554.)

have decisive social reforms been carried out, such as socialization of business enterprise, social legislation and school reform. Most of the fighting workers do not know how to make use of a victory, but all of them know what they may expect from defeat. The terrible massacres of Badajoz which have been paralleled in other places taken by the rebel armies, are ominous. The survivors must expect unemployment and the wounded and the relatives of the dead have to anticipate direct want.

Quo Vadis, Spain?

A broad river of blood engulfs Spain; it has grown too big for the belligerents to arrive at any agreement and the destruction continues. Valuable lives are destroyed in battle and before the firing squad, brutal cruelty spreads and people stop loathing atrocities. The national wealth is being dispersed and energy and willingness to sacrifice are applied to destruction. Spain is poor and her long-deferred reforms depend on sufficient capital. The fight about the method of reform destroys the means to carry it through. If Spain exhausted were to lay aside her arms, she would be quiet as a cemetery. But, hate and vengeance would survive; there is little hope for a true and permanent peace for the Spanish nation engaged in battle in opposing camps.

THE BOOK PAGE

NAIVE UTTERANCES

THE TRUE FACE OF JAPAN A Japanese Upon Japan.—By Komakihi Nohara. Illustrated. Jarrolds, London, 1936.

It is rather a pity that S. S. Van Dine's great detective, Philo Vance, is merely fictional, for it would be worth a great deal to hear his "amazins" when he finished this latest of the huge library of books which have purported to explain Japan, to the outside world. Of late there has been a tendency on the part of the Japanese to alter their system of propaganda to a denial of their earlier screeds which extolled the unquestionable bases of their country, their excellent ancient virtues and their right to be given a place beside the other great powers of the world. It is highly significant to those who have known and admired Japan through her struggle to her present eminence in world affairs. There is no longer any trace of an inferiority complex, so ably managed in order to learn the ways of the Western world. It has been replaced by what might be called an ultra-superiority complex which, naturally enough, is naive in the extreme. One of the most naive of all their recent utterances is this work by Mr. Nohara.

The publishers introduce the work with this statement:

This striking book by a Japanese author is ruthless in its destruction of legends and illusions, giving us the real truth at last.

It is difficult to imagine, even discounting the needs of publicity, how the great firm of English publishers could even begin to believe that statement. Truth there is in the book, and a great deal of it, for in its greater part it is a confused hodge-podge of explanatory passages of the life of the ordinary man in Japan and a few of his spartan virtues. If by stating that the great mass of the Japanese are lower middle-class Mr. Nohara is destroying illusions; if by his outspoken support of the geisha system he is destroying legends; and if by his unquestioned faith in the divinity of the imperial dynasty and its paternal relations with the people he is giving "the real truth at last," then the publisher's statement must remain unchallenged.

It is possible that the book, with its intention that the Japanese are a people of supreme virtues, was written thus in order to attract and instruct the present-day German people. There can be no question that it was written in German or translated into the German before it was put into English. This is made plain by the author's constant comparison of Japanese and German characteristics and by the quaint Germanic phoneticization of Japanese words. Thus Count Uchida becomes Count Ujida, the "Nichi-Nichi" is the "Niji-Niji" and Nishida becomes Nichida.

The Social Structure

Mr. Nohara builds his book on the everyday life of Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka and their children, emphasizing the essential simplicity of this life, the absence of luxury and wealth, and the thrifty, hard-working nature of the people. In these descriptions, Mr. Nohara is very much at home and does extremely well. His prejudices arise when he departs from the truth and inaccuracies become frequent. For instance, he places Doshisha University in Tokyo, instead of Kyoto, and states that "it confines itself almost exclusively to Christian teaching," which must be news to the staff of that great educational institution.

In discussing other phases of Japan he is quaintly amusing. In speaking of social distinctions he says:

And therein, it seems to me, lies in a nutshell, the social structure of our country: that the poor are ignorant of what really constitutes the charm of being rich.

Referring to the army conscription system, he says:

The casting of lots often decided the career of those who pass [irregular] examinations. The man who draws a winning number is entitled to serve. Naturally, in referring to the army, the old "Samurai" arguments are once again paraded.

That Mr. Nohara is a mouthpiece, however innocently, of the astute ruling classes is brought out in his treatment of agricultural problems. These are well arrayed, but regarding the farmer, he says:

He is the mute, nameless martyr, who sustains the whole burden of our civilization, but unfortunately has no part or lot therein. And then the author goes on to outline possible measures of reform, which takes him a short paragraph.

Japan and China

In the last chapter, on Manchuria, of course, he says:

The question which most deeply concerned Japan was the necessity of squaring accounts with China once and for all. What was at stake was the

CAVILLER'S CRITICISM

ACCOUNTING—By Stanley W. Rowland, LL.B., F.C.A., Lecturer in Accounting at the London School of Economics and at the Law Society's School of Law, The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, Thornton Butterworth, London, 2/6.

Mr. Stanley W. Rowland is an eminent lecturer on matters of accounting, etc., at the London School of Economics and the Law Society's School of Law, and his qualifications to write a book on accounting are so far beyond reproach that for a reviewer to criticize him must seem an impertinence. However this may be, there may possibly be in the minds of some of us a slight element of doubt concerning books which style themselves the "Home University Library" and suggest on the paper jacket that they represent "A University in the Home." In point of fact it seems doubtful if there ever was or will be such a thing as a University in a Home, and when an author is dealing with bald facts of vast importance perhaps even his publisher should watch his step. Many years ago we all knew such books as "Every Man his Own Lawyer" and have perhaps learnt in after life that many a lawyer has sat back in his chair laughing at the results and saying to himself, "leave them alone and they'll come home wagging their tails behind them." All of which may seem an anticlimax, but potted knowledge of expert matters can be just about as dangerous as a stick of dynamite in a dice-box.

Warning to Wantons

However, it would indeed be a cavilling critic who dared to suggest there was anything incorrectly or loosely stated in this, veritable *multum in parvo* of accounting matters: on the contrary it is packed with useful information, correctly and accurately explained; and what more can a man say when he has spent his life in the accounting world? It is in fact something of a shock to find that in 240 pages (and very small ones) this writer can concentrate all that some of us have taken fourteen thousand days (and many nights) to learn. But, the intelligent reader asks, where can the danger of such encyclopaedic information lie? To answer such a question is difficult: at first glance one must turn to one concrete example among many which could be found by a capricious critic. Take page 121 for this example and imagine an inexperienced trader reading the following perfectly correct statement:

Subject to the general law, a sole trader may keep his accounts as he pleases. He may merge his profit or loss into his capital account or he may separate it with the figure of his current or drawings account, regarding his capital account as fixed. He may please himself whether he makes allowance for interest on capital or salary of his own management.

All this is just as correct as it is state that if you throw a brick out of a window it is bound to hit something, if it is only the ground. But what have experienced professional accountants been trying to teach their clients for more decades than many of them care to count? Probably something quite different. It all sounds very difficult, and this is no attempt to criticize such an adequate writer and exponent of the somewhat despised art of accountancy as Mr. Rowland undoubtedly is: it is merely the opinion of an aged, ennobled, hide-bound exponent of facts and figures who sincerely believes there is no such thing as a "University in the Home"; who believes that men must learn in the hard school of toil and adversity; and that however brilliant a lecturer may be, he is lacking a dangerous fence when he tries to crush a quart of liquor into a pint-pot (to use a homely phrase of our southern countries).

But any merchant, student—or even professional accountant—who cares to read this book will certainly not have wasted his time: the above remarks should only be taken (to repeat the phrase of a modern novelist) as a warning to wantons.—E.S.W.

Imperative requirement of an independent China and this desideratum was gravely menaced, and—paradoxical though it may appear—by the very one of her provinces it seemed possible to preserve her unity and, in consequence, the very unity of our great motherland of Asia.

In speaking of the Communist situation he writes:

The south of China had become, more or less openly, an independent communist Soviet Republic. We need not discuss the part played by the American "Famine Assistance Committee" in the Hoang-Ho region, whose activities trespassed far beyond its appointed task of relieving sufferers from famine and the floods.

This book will not influence serious students of Japanese history and it is not recommended for those who are uninformed on Far Eastern affairs.—W.L.B.

A UNIQUE RECORD

Karl Marx: Man and Fighter—By Boris Nicolaevsky and Otto Hilferding. Translated by Gwenda David and Eric Mosbacher. Methuen, London, 12/6.

In its description of Marx's years before 1848 and as a story of the relationship between Marx and Engels this book is unique. The foundations of Marx's life and the influences which surrounded Marx in the years before the revolutionary activity of the years 1847 and 1848 fill the first half of the book. This is a very wise choice of emphasis because Marx is thus seen not as an isolated man of destiny but a man surrounded by all the vigorous influences and violent activities of those fateful years in European history.

Biography is a form of writing which has its own particular art. Yet considerations of literary art cannot intrude upon the interpretation of either persons or affairs. Nor should the author's personality be seen more vigorously than the development of the main character. There is in this book a nice balance of these demands. Early events in the life of Marx are not given for background. They are presented as an integral part of his life. It is no mere accident that such a man should have come from an apostate Jewish family which had left the synagogue in order to keep a political post. The conditions in the old Rhineland town of Trier in those reactionary days following Napoleon's downfall were to play an important part in the moulding of the young man. His university years, first at Bonn and then in Prussia, introduced an element of class warfare with the conflict between the scions of the old feudal families and the sons of the bourgeois citizens. The interests of Marx rapidly centred about philosophy at a time when political undercurrents were forced to masquerade under philosophical guise.

The Lean Years

One appreciates too the time given to a description of the personal life of Marx, not only in his younger days, but as a married man. The years filled with journalistic hack-work performed to keep body and soul together, poverty endured for the sake of his life work, not only by himself but also by his family, give a deep note of tragedy to his life. The fine sympathy with which the authors portray the relationship between Marx and Engels makes this friendship worthy to be one of the classic examples of one man's friendship and devotion for another. There are also fine characterizations of men connected with Marx in the socialist movement.

The authors' foreword claims that Marx's influence as the revolutionary leader of the proletariat in its struggle to overthrow capitalism is the essential point regarding him—not the truth or falsity of Marxian economic doctrines. Marx himself when asked what his idea of happiness was, answered "to fight." The years of revolution in 1848-1849 and the years of the First International are given particular prominence. The authors have used documents only available and discovered after the World War. Some of these are from the archives of the German Social Democrat Party, which contained manuscripts of Marx and Engels left at their death, manuscripts of their contemporaries and fellow fighters as well as documents relating to the First International. (This material is not now in Germany, but has been taken to Prague.) Much hitherto unused material has been taken from old newspapers and periodicals, as well as from the state archives at Berlin-Dahlem and Dresden. Documents regarding the Prussian government's attempt to have Marx expelled from England were found in the Record Office. The long quotations give a vigorous flavour to the narrative. Many serious students of Marx will regret the omission of the full list of source materials used and of an indication of the present location of such materials.—P.M.A.

A HIGH CLAIM

TOWARDS A NEW MANNER OF LIVING—Swarthmore Lectures 1934. Dr. Howard E. Collier, Reader in Industrial Hygiene and Medicine, Birmingham University. Allen & Unwin, London. Cloth 2/6 Paper 1/6.

Anyone who expects a detailed programme of political and economic changes to inaugurate a new world will be disappointed in Dr. Collier's lecture. And perhaps it is a legitimate criticism of his address that he glides so easily past the question whether radical thought is not as urgently required as concerted goodwill. The lecture, too, will suffer in the opinion of many readers through two further features. There is more than a hint of the university lecturer dictating notes under alphabetical heads and indulging an undue fondness for coining hyphenated phrases such as "welfare-action," "friendship-discipline," "personal-social," and even "formally-learned." Again, for the general reader, there will seem too much domestic discussion interwoven with the treatment of issues of universal importance. This, of course, is not necessarily a criticism of the

lecturer, who addressed himself to a particular occasion and audience: the annual meeting in London of the Society of Friends.

With these qualifications ventured, the patiently discerning will find cause for gratitude in Dr. Collier's lecture. Possibly they will feel that if only our brilliant and instructive minds could be illumined by flame from the undying fire whence the lecturer finds his inspiration, the world would swiftly emerge from its present distresses.

A Silken Clue

Briefly, the contention of the pamphlet is that we are in the birth throes of a new era. So far as recent history goes, the mediæval period saw the experiment of socialization and unification. The Reformation and Renaissance began the epoch of extreme individualism. The world must go forward into a "creative synthesis" of the two. Solutions which are denying either of the terms in the problem are retrogressive and cannot be permanent. Well, that is easy enough to say at a lecturer's desk. Face to face with some of the vigorous movements of men which are ruthlessly cancelling out one of the terms in the problem, is it more than a "dear me!" in the midst of the tempest? Is there any Creative Power that can lead us into the new manner of living for which the world is yearning?

Dr. Collier is convinced there is. He believes that Christian friendship, born in us through the kind of work, and expressing itself in the manner, he describes, holds the clue to the solution. Centres of such friendship, in every village and ward and hamlet, could display the type of personal living and social relationships which would give the world "a silken clue that can lead it out of the present labyrinth of bloody sacrifice on to the open plains of creative peace." It is to be hoped the basic theme of this lecture will be translated to Christendom in tongues of living flame. For such a high claim on behalf of the Christian fellowship is little short of an absurdity unless the churches are born again of the Spirit to an intense consciousness of their purpose.—H.G.N.

ROYAL LADIES

OUR QUEEN MOTHERS—By Elizabeth Willers. With 17 illustrations. Melrose, London, 7/6.

A wealth of historical research and a lively sense of the dramatic have been yoked by the author to throw light on the personal history of certain Queen Consorts of England. The last two chapters deal with two ladies within the knowledge of present day English people, Alexandra of Denmark and the Queen of Teck, and just now the book becomes particularly topical since Queen Mary has taken her full title of Queen Mother, now that there is a Queen Consort again on the English throne. It must be said straightaway that some of the ladies who were the predecessors of Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary would not earn their place in a gallery of extreme respectability. They may have begun their royal careers at an early age, but circumstance and the development of political intrigue very often plunged them into vicissitudes in which some extraordinarily startling qualities were displayed. There is the 'history of Henry V's French princess, Katherine of Valois, who, widowed at the age of 20, fell in love with a man of the bodyguard, and as a result of the marriage the Tudor family took its place in dynastic history. Henry VII was the grandson of Katherine of Valois and his father had made good his claim to royal birth by marrying Lady Margaret Beaufort, the heiress of John of Gaunt. Lady Margaret does not properly come among the Queen Mothers of England because she herself was never Queen Consort and therefore she is not included in this gallery. It seems a pity that the author could not have waived rigidity in her favour, for in many respects Margaret was the most remarkable mother in the history of England and her relations with her son were exceptionally close. Married at 15, she actually did not die until the same year which saw the death of Henry VII. Throughout the lives of mother and son there existed a close affection and sympathy which have, happily, found record in letters still preserved. Whatever Henry VII's character may have been—and he was perhaps not quite fair treatment from historians who detected in him meanness and subterfuge—the charm of his letters to his mother show a different side of his character. His admiration for her, his loving solicitude for her welfare, his deep respect for her and evident high regard for her opinion on public affairs, did credit to him and, incidentally, show that she must have been a woman of ordinary merit. In spite of this influence over her son, Margaret remained in seclusion and never intruded in the public eye. Nevertheless the interest of this narrative is well worth commendation on its own account.—E.H.

THE RED ENSIGN

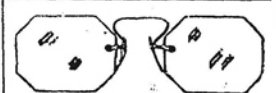
SEA TRAINING AND SEA TRAINING Being a Short History of the Firm of Devitt and Moore.—By John C.B. Edward Arnold, London, 7/6.

This is the history of a firm and also almost a biography. The house of Devitt and Moore has been engaged in sea trading and sea training since 1836. Thomas Lane Devitt became a partner in the firm in 1860 and until 1920 he was the ruling influence in the house which his father, Thomas Henry Devitt, appropriately named "Yarmouth" and equally appropriately the son of an Irish officer of the Royal Navy, founded. Actually the Devitts, as their name suggests, were of Netherlands origin, as they were descended from the same family of which Jan De Witt (1625-72) the Liberator of Holland was a member. Thomas Devitt first joined a firm of shipowners in Mark Lane, London, in 1818, and then with a fellow clerk started the firm of Devitt and Moore, Ship and Insurance Brokers. Their first client was Robert Brooks, afterwards M. P. for Weymouth, who gave them a vessel to load on commission, and so the story of this shipping firm began. Those were the great days of sea trading, when British exports were demanded in all parts of the world and were carried mainly in sailing ships. Thomas Lane Devitt, who succeeded his father in 1860, has the credit of being one of the pioneers of organized training for the Merchant Service. Readers of Pepys' Diary will remember that in the time of Charles II the sea training of apprentices was seriously tackled with the co-operation of London's merchants and the Governors of Christ's Hospital. The first ships which Thomas Lane Devitt fitted out for training apprentices were the *Kesperus* and *Harbinger*, and Lord Brassey took a number of shares in the two ships, which actually started the scheme for training officers for the Mercantile Marine. Later came the establishment of Pangbourne College, in war-time, and the success of that institution is well known to every sea-going man.

Mr. Clement Jones has written a book which will surely find its place in the library of all who take a practical interest in Great Britain's ancient and premier industry.—E.H.

NEW FICTION

In nearly the whole of "Joe Quinney's Jodie" (Ward Lock, London, 3/6) Horace Annesley Vachell manages to retain the form he showed in the earlier "Quinney" books. And when one thinks of the high standard that this implies, one realizes that it is a considerable achievement. Joe Quinney is already an old and well-loved friend for many of us. His creator has made of him so vivid a character that most people who have read the earlier episodes in his life quite naturally think of him as a real and personal acquaintance rather than a mere name in a book. The present volume deals with the initiation of his quick-minded and attractive young grand-daughter, Jodie, into the family business of antique dealing, and the adventures of the two of them together in a dishonest world. It is entertaining reading, in the easy style of an expert in light fiction. Seldom do the exploits of the Quinneys become merely trivial in the telling, and yet the tales never lose their pleasant lightness throughout, and the whole book is full of a most refreshing quiet humour. A good book for a casual evening by the fireside.—J.L.



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Pictures from Sianfu



A pavilion containing part of the famous "Stone Library" of Sianfu, which consists of inscribed stones.

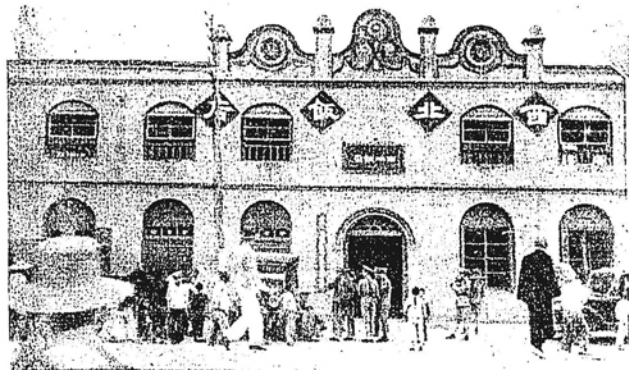
These pictures of the Shensi city, the scene of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forcible detention, will be of interest, as also will be the portrait of Mr. Shao Li-tzu, Chairman of Shensi Provincial Government, who was one of the prisoners in Sianfu, and whose wife was so tragically murdered when the coup took place.



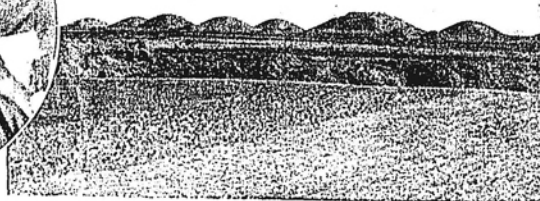
Mr. Shao Li-tzu, Chairman of Shensi Provincial Government.



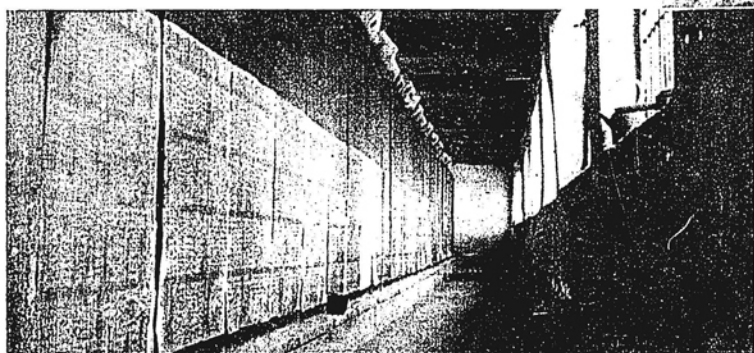
The South Gate of the city, showing soldiers in the foreground.



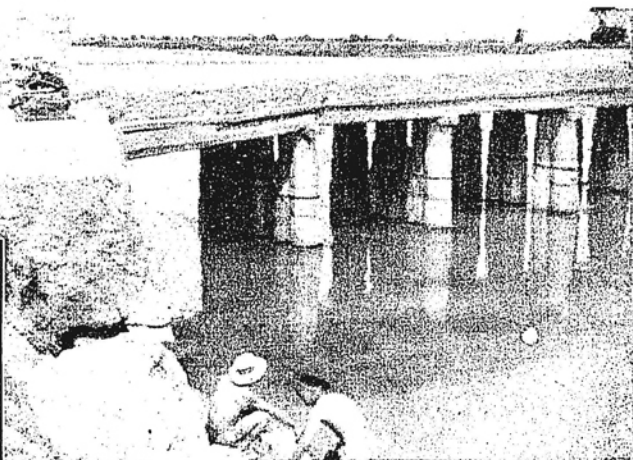
The only foreign-style hotel in Sianfu.



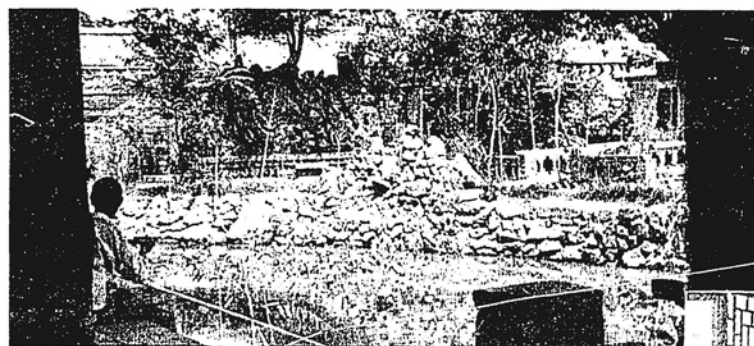
Tombs of the Tang Dynasty Emperors (A.D. 618-907).



Interior of the "Stone Library," showing the stones with their historical inscriptions.



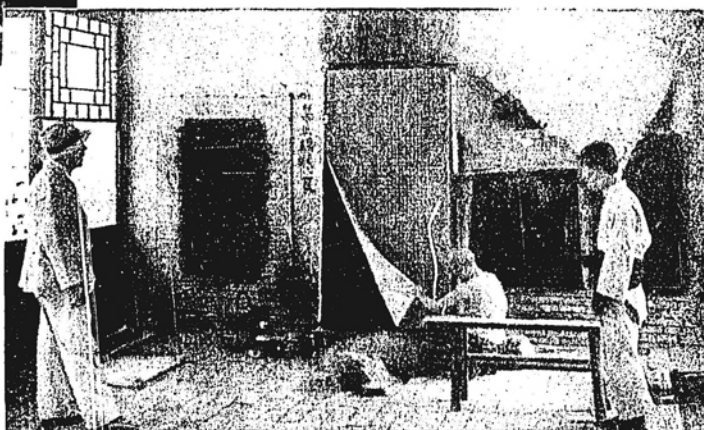
Sienyang-Sianfu Bridge across the Wei River (a tributary of the Yellow River) which forms part of the Sian-Lanchow motor road.



Hua-ching-chih, the spot where General Chiang Kai-shek was captured by General Chang Hsueh-liang's soldiers on December 12.



The city walls of Sienyang taken from the river.



The left-hand picture shows a curious old well in operation in the city of Sianfu. The picture on the right is of the Nestorian Tablet, the famous stone on whose authority it is accepted that Christianity was introduced into China in 635 A.D. by the Nestorian priest Alopen. The Tablet was discovered in 1625 when trenches were being dug for some building work about 40 miles south-west of Sianfu.

Giving Thanks

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND



THE WOMAN'S PAGE



Shanghai, Dec. 25. Merry Christmas! Shanghai awakens to-day in special holiday mood. For those who are staying in town there are innumerable parties arranged to occupy every bit of the time from early morning until late night. Scores and scores have left the city to spend not only Christmas but the days preceding and immediately following, on house boat, motor and other trips. The most of the wanderers, however, will return to Shanghai to watch the old year out and the new year in at gala New Year's Eve affairs at clubs and hotels here.

For the most part Christmas day parties are small and for families. The big cocktail parties were held earlier in the week and there are a few listed for the nights between Christmas and New Year's. There are, however, several large egg-nog parties listed on to-day's calendar. The largest will be given after the Paper Hunt at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Harris. If the hunt is cancelled friends will gather anyway to drink egg-nog and wish one another a "Merry Christmas."

Parties of the Day

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adams will be at home between 11 and 1 p.m. dispensing egg-nog to scores of their friends. At the same time Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Richards will be hosts at a similar affair in their home. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Allen also are serving morning egg-nogs along with Christmas wishes to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Pease are entertaining in similar fashion.

While most of Shanghai, at least that part of it numbering young children in their midst, stayed at home last night trimming Christmas trees, a good many wandered out. Some went dining and dancing others paid Christmas Eve calls on the stay-at-homes. Following their annual custom Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Calhoun were "At Home" from 9 p.m. to midnight. Mr. and Mrs. Don Baldwin also were among those holding Christmas Eve "At Homes."

There are any number of Christmas tiffins arranged. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cornish are entertaining a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Earle Cutting also will be hosts at tiffin. Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey R. More have invited friends in for cocktails and have asked a few to stay on for tiffin.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Horton are entertaining to-day at a Christmas breakfast party and among their guests will be Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Sheeklin, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Barmon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Faupel, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Paulson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Scott-Russell and others.

Christmas Night Activities

To-night Shanghai will, for the most part, stay at home. Dinner at home with games, or just conversation seems to be the order. Many dinners will include only members of the family. In other instances several families will join for dinner and in others hosts have invited their unattached young men and women friends to dine. Christmas, after all, is a time when Home is of utmost importance.

The Ever Popular Glogg

Miss Lee Lockhart, despite the rush in getting ready for her wedding on January 4, has asked a few of her closest friends in to drink "glogg" with her at the home of her parents in Haig Court. Her "glogg" parties are quite popular and several of those who have attended previous parties have hurried around finding recipes for the drink. There are several ways of making it. One recipe is as follows:—

Assemble nuts, raisins, figs, cloves, cinnamon, almonds, red wine, port wine, brandy and aquavit. Quantity depends upon the number of drinks served. Portion one-third each of the alcoholic beverages, a handful each of the figs, nuts and raisins and put in a few cloves. Glogg must be consumed hot.

Annual Staff Parties

One of the largest of to-night's parties will be the annual party of Sir Frederick and Lady Maze. This

will include as guests not only Customs people but a good many of Shanghai's British community.

Another party will be the annual Christmas night dinner and ball over which Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hunchman will preside. Although primarily for staff members of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank their guest list will include a number of British residents and other friends of the hosts.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bordwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gande, Mr. and Mrs. Julean



(Above) Mrs. G. R. More who is entertaining to-day at Christmas cocktail and Christmas tiffin. (Below) Mrs. K. G. Wahamaki who will be hostess to many friends at a Boxing Day Cocktail party.

Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Philip LeFevre, are among those entertaining at Christmas night dinners.

Others entertaining to-day at Christmas parties will be Mr. and Mrs. John Young and Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Harkson.

On Boxing Day

Boxing Day is another important day for entertaining in Shanghai. There are dozens of tiffins arranged with or without the Paper Hunt. One of the largest will be the buffet tiffin which Mrs. W. A. White and Mrs. Charles Rayden will give for Mrs. Rex Brayne and Mr. A. V. White.

Dr. and Mrs. William Downs and Mr. and Mrs. Wellesly Wright are giving an "At Home" and egg-nog party from 5 to 7 o'clock on Boxing Day evening. They are entertaining in honour of Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Harkson and Mrs. A. P. Henningsen.

Shanghai will come out of temporary retirement on Boxing Day night and hotels and clubs will be crowded once again. Ciro's already is booked to capacity and there will be many more parties at the Park Hotel Sky Terrace.

Another of the many Boxing Day parties will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Wahamaki who will entertain to cocktails from 6 to 8.30 o'clock. There will be several children's parties on Boxing Day, also Michael Iyon Clark, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Iyon Clark will be host to some of his small friends and June Hunt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hunt will be hostess at another children's party.

Social News from the Capital

BY SUZETTE

Nanking, Dec. 23.

Nankingites have been looking forward to all sorts of gaieties during the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Many guests are expected to arrive in the capital and to honour them many small dinner parties are being arranged. The new Club house was to be opened for Christmas and many reservations had been made and a special entertainment had been booked by the Committee during the holidays. Now, since the Sian affair and the present crisis, a general feeling of uneasiness is felt by everyone and for that reason a much quieter celebration of Christmas will take place. A great disappointment to the whole community was the notice recently issued by the Club committee that the new club house will not be ready for the opening as originally planned and that a Christmas celebration with a special dinner will be held in the old International Club. Also that in view of the present crisis all special entertainment programme previously arranged by the Club for the Christmas season will be cancelled, including the special Christmas party for the children.

Change in Programme
Nanking residents and their holiday guests will be spared late nights as they were for dancing at the Club have been slightly changed. The new five piece dance orchestra, engaged some time ago, will play at the Club from 8.30 until 11.30 p.m. With the martial law regulations now enforced in the city no persons are supposed to be on the streets of the city after midnight, unless with good reason. The drawing of the Christmas Raffle at the Club will therefore commence at 9.30 p.m. next Tuesday, December 29 instead of at midnight.

Many parties, planned to be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, have been cancelled due to the present situation. However, there will be dinner dances at the hotel both Christmas Eve and Night. The hotel is nicely decorated with a Christmas tree and flowers. The local restaurants also are planning especially attractive holiday menus with window displays.

A number of officials and diplomats who had arranged short holiday trips either to Peiping or Shanghai have remained in the capital due to the Sian revolt. Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen who had originally planned to leave for Peiping with his family last Tuesday week has postponed his departure indefinitely.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Peck were due to return this morning from their short vacation trip to Japan. Mrs. Peck will undoubtedly be more than busy making last minute Christmas preparations, also for her annual children's party on Christmas Day. Mrs. T. L. Macartney and Mrs. H. H. Mollard are also planning a Christ-

mas party for the younger generation. They have invited a number of children for a fancy dress party and all the young ones are quite excited over this coming event.

Christmas Day Parties

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Nelson T. Johnson have invited the whole of the American Embassy staff and American Naval Officers with their ladies for dinner on Christmas Day. On New Year's Day they will have an At Home to all of their friends in the capital.

Mrs. Clayton W. Aldridge returned from Peiping on Saturday. She has been away for nearly two weeks, having enjoyed her trip immensely. Dr. G. Rosen, secretary of the German Embassy, is leaving the capital for the holidays to spend Christmas with his family in Peiping. He will return right after the holidays accompanied by Mrs. Rosen and the three children and will move in their new house situated in the new residential quarter of Nanking.

Dr. E. G. Mohr who left last Friday night for Shanghai returned Tuesday morning. The main object of his trip was to arrange for his passage home in February when he expects to go on leave. Dr. Mohr intended visiting Baron L. von Plessen in Peiping during the coming holidays, but has decided now to stay in the capital instead.

Other Holiday Events

There will be many other parties during the holidays. Mr. Iver Mackay is planning a buffet supper on December 25 to entertain some of his Shanghai friends. Mrs. Hendrik Bos is also planning a buffet supper on the following evening. The same night Mrs. E. C. Morton is entertaining a number of friends at her house. All in all the residents of the capital will find themselves quite busy during the holidays, even though the new Club will not be open.

A few new arrivals must be mentioned. Major A. H. Wells of the Royal Tank Corps and Mrs. Wells arrived from England two days ago. Major Wells is expected to stay in the capital for two years in the capacity of Tank Adviser to the Chinese Government. Major and Mrs. Wells are staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

On the 24th Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McBain and Mrs. P. G. Calcina are expected to arrive from Shanghai. They are taking the morning train and should be in the capital in time for a late luncheon. Mr. Calcina is expected either on the night train or on the plane the following morning. Mme. Du Pac de Marsoulles with her daughter, Francoise, and Count F. Sternberg are expected on Christmas in the morning, plane.

Away From Home

And then there are those vast numbers who have deserted Shanghai for over Christmas. Some are staying away until after New Year's. Others will be back in town on Sunday night. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Robinson left in their houseboat on Wednesday night for a trip up country. With them went Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Franklin.

Also leaving on Wednesday were Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Swann and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Crow who are houseboating until January 1. They will spend Christmas near Sochow and will hold open house for some of their Shanghai friends on Sunday. Afterward they will go further up country. Sir John and Lady Brennan left by plane on Tuesday for Peiping where they are spending the holidays, staying with Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen at H. M. Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wadsworth left last Saturday for Japan. They are spending the holidays enjoying winter sports in the Japanese Alps. They will not return until after the first of the year.

The fact that social activity has been curtailed in Nanking and foreigners will not be allowed to go into the country hunting, because of the present crisis, in no way interfered with the trip of several Shanghaianders to the capital. Mrs. P. G. Calcina went up by train yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McBain, Mr. Calcina, Count F. von Sternberg, Mme. du Pac de Marsoulles and her daughter, Francoise, will arrive there this morning by plane. They all intend to return to Shanghai in time for New Year's Eve celebrations.

Among those who are spending Christmas in Ningpo are Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. Ian MacKenzie, Mr. Dick Smith and Mr. Dick Price. Mr. Tony Keswick, Mr. F. S. Gibbings and Mr. William Marchant are among others who have gone to various parts of the country on hunting trips.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Haas, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Crokam are among Shanghaianders who are spending the holidays in Hongkong.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. C. Master have joined the throng of holiday houseboaters.

Chinese Social Notes

BY WU AI-LIEN

Shanghai, Dec. 27.

A Merry Christmas! A Merry Christmas! Heard echoing from all sides during the past week, this age-old greeting never loses its freshness nor its heartening warmth. And somehow because, and not in spite, of chaotic world conditions, and nearer home—political unrest—it has seemed to take on a deeper meaning this year. As someone, whom the writer wishes she could acknowledge, has written, "Never before was our need of Christmas so great as now. Perhaps we have said the same before, and more than once. It still holds true. For year by year the complexities of this spinning world grow more bewildering, and so each year we need the more to seek peace and comfort in the joyful simplicities and graciousness of Christmas-time."

The news of the release of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was not known in Shanghai until almost dinner time on Christmas night and therefore many of the parties, cancelled when it was thought that the leader was still detained, could not be held. However there were several spur of the moment parties arranged to celebrate not only Christmas but his release.

Among those cancelled was one to have been given by Mr. Chang Kai-ngau, Minister of Railways. Others planned some time ago but did not take place were those which were to have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sun, Mr. and Mrs. Bang How, Dr. and Mrs. U. Y. Yen, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Mei, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Li, and many others.

There are those, however, who feel that this feast day, which holds so much for the family, especially children, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The author quoted above has expressed these sentiments so beautifully, that no apology is made for repeating the following: "For out of all the holidays Christmas is the one dedicated to the personal life. At other anniversaries we celebrate patriotism, the birthdays of heroes, mighty national events or solemn religious occasions. Only Christmas lays its warm immediate hand on the individual heart. Now, as at no other season, we turn aside from the company of strangers to find the few who are close and dear, and understanding, and with them renew the fire and colour and rhythm of our lives."

Happy Family Gathering

One of the most happy of family gatherings which celebrated Xmas was that given by Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Kwok in the family residence in Avenue Haig on Xmas Eve. There about 80 children and 100 grownups, representing members of various branches of the family tree, celebrated the feast of the Christ-child in the good old-fashioned way. Although the host's duties had called him to Nanking, his charming wife carried on for him, for it was his wish that the old and new should combine and renew the ties of family and home.

A large and roomy old-style English house, with lofty ceilings, the Kwok residence lent itself particularly to the spirit of the occasion. The huge tree, which reached the ceiling, glittered and gleamed with innumerable electric lights, snow, and gaily-packaged gifts. Each cosy corner was presided over by a miniature Santa Claus, and outlined with silver and appropriate snow. Evergreen, holly and mistletoe were everywhere, the gardener having outdone himself to even outlining the doors, dadoes and mantelpieces. Balloons floated gaily everywhere and if ever there was scene to make the heart glad, it was the spectacle of the aged and the young, the ancient and the modern, all joined together in having a gloriously happy time and without the aid of cabarets or night clubs.

Cantonese Christmas Music

An innovation was the Chinese orchestra which played Cantonese music in perfect dance time for those who tripped the light fantastic. There were all kinds of games, competitions, and music. To cap it all, Santa Claus appeared in person (rumour whispers that he was a prominent resident) to the delighted squeals of the kiddies, which changed to shrieks of joy when the gifts were distributed. But Santa also gave a little lecture, which the youngsters all understood and enjoyed because it was just like telling a story, in which he explained the spirit of Xmas. He told them that he had come from the north where there was so much trouble and exhorted them not to forget, in the midst of their enjoyment, that there was also a time for work. While they were children, he concluded, their duty was to their family, and when grown up, to their country.

